

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 224.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

Price Two Cents.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 28.—Ex-Governor Kyre, of Jamaica, has been arrested and is now under examination. It is announced that King George of Greece is soon to marry a niece of Queen Victoria.

March 29.—In the House of Commons, last night, the proposition of the Government to guarantee the Canadian railroad loan was agreed to.

The Grecian Government has asked the leading powers of Europe to intervene for the prevention of further bloodshed in the island of Candia.

March 30.—Ex-Governor Kyre, who was recently arrested, was acquitted after a short examination.

March 30.—The early sale of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to France by Holland is probable.

April 1.—Regret is generally expressed by the press and in political circles at the proposed sale of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States.

The figure of the budget laid before the House of Commons show that the revenue of Great Britain for the last fiscal year exceeds the expenditure of the government by £2,500,000.

PARIS, March 30.—Count Walewski has resigned the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif.

BRUSSELS, March 31.—Placards hostile to Prussia and favouring an alliance with France have been posted up in the streets of Luxembourg. The Prussian commander of the fortress of Luxembourg has complained of the insult to his government.

April 1.—The appearance of Anti-Prussian placards in the streets of Luxembourg creates much excitement in France and Germany. No answer has yet been made to the complaint of the Prussian commander, and pending the settlement of the affair the agitation is increasing on both sides of the Rhine.

PESTH, March 29.—The coronation of Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, will take place at this capital in July next.

By Steamship.

NEW YORK, March 27.—English papers have a rumour that the United States government, through Mr. Adams, called the attention of the British government to the neglected condition of Ireland, and pointed out the measures which in their opinion are the best calculated to allay dissatisfaction and also the irritation which exists among the Irish population of America.

It is stated that the Emperor has sanctioned a bill or the introduction of trial by jury in Austria.

Duke Persigny had made a speech in the French legislature, in which he was silent on French policy, and said that but for ministerial responsibility the British government would have broken up the American republic long ago.

M. Emile Olivier had also made a speech, urging at France should honestly accept the transformation which had taken place in Germany, and which said was not directed against the French.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The French naval division in the Levant is to be increased by two gunboats. La France says the basis of an understanding between France, Russia, and England exists, which fruits the hope of a speedy solution.

La France also says there exists at the present moment in the foreign policy of France, no single question capable of embarrassing her diplomatic action, and of disquieting public opinion at home.

It was reported that the Thessalian insurgents had been defeated by the Turks; and that nine hundred men had down their arms.

A volcanic eruption had occurred on the island of Sicily, in the south-west of Sicily.

Proposed Cession of Russian America to the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President has communicated to the Senate in executive session a treaty with Russia, by which that power surrenders to the United States her sovereignty over all Russian America and the adjacent islands. It especially includes the strip four hundred miles long, which extends down the coast, thus excluding British America from the coast.

The treaty was laid on the table and will be taken up next week.

The cession excites intense interest. Influential parties regard it as significant of Russian policy in Eastern question. Russia cedes her American territory for the same reason that induced Napoleon to sell Louisiana. In the event of a war Russia would probably lose this territory, and by parting with it the Czar secures the friendship of our Government. The English representative is deeply chagrined, and Earl Derby for instructions to protest against its acceptance by our government.

This acquisition more than doubles the United States coast on the Pacific, which now extends from Lower California to Behring's Straits, with the exception of the comparatively narrow strip comprising the whole of the continent of North America west of British America and the Pacific and Arctic oceans. It includes a number of islands, and is of the highest importance as a naval depot and for strategic purposes. It is a valuable fur country, and includes a vast section of territory, the possession of which will influence in our favour the vast trade of the Pacific.

DENVER, March 31.—The New York Herald's Washington despatch says:—The Russian treaty was fully discussed in cabinet council on Friday, and that evening the Russian ambassador was received at the State Department, the negotiation being brought to a satisfactory conclusion on Saturday morning. The treaty will have to be ratified by the Senate, and both Houses of Congress must concur in making an appropriation for the payment of the purchase money before the treaty is an accomplished fact.

The price to be paid for the territory is \$7,000,000, which is "treated as a merely nominal sum."

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The present temper of the Senate is against the ratification of the Russian American treaty. The whole subject, however, will be thoroughly discussed.

The Confederation Bill.

OTTAWA, March 30.—A cable despatch from the Hon. the Provincial Secretary to the Hon. the President of the Council reached here at a late hour last evening, announcing that the Confederation bill had received the Royal Sanction, with the additional intelligence that the Intercolonial railway loan guarantee bill had passed through the committee of the House of Commons by a very large majority.

The London correspondent of *La Mincere* gives what is called the secret history of the Confederation bill. He says:—"After the delays necessary to obtain the authorization of the different provincial parliaments, the delegates met in London in November, and earnestly and minutely examined and discussed the Quebec resolutions. Two of them had been objected to by Lord Carnarvon, one giving the pardoning power to local governors, and the other fixing absolutely the membership of the Senate. The first the delegates accepted, and on the second a compromise was effected, limiting the number of new creations of senators to six in the case of a dead lock. The President of the Senate, who must be a member of the Government, is also to vote; an arrangement by which the Government side will have an additional vote. As there were doubts whether provincial parliaments could exist for breach of privilege, there is a formal clause inserted in the bill giving the Canadian Parliament all the rights of the British Parliament."

The *Leader* says:—"It is now generally understood that the clauses which were spoken of as having been added to the Confederation bill while in committee of the whole in the House of Commons were the money clauses, which could not have originated in the House of Lords, where the bill was first introduced in January of last year."

After these clauses had been inserted in the bill in the Commons, it was again sent up to the House of Lords for concurrence, which was given as a matter of course, the only alteration made in the bill from the form we published, being the correction of a printer's error, one word having been twice repeated. The bill may therefore be considered a law, in the form in which it appeared in this paper. It was not to be issued until the delegates return home, and appoint the senators, whose names are to appear in the proclamation; as this can only be done after consultation, although most of the names have already been agreed upon."

W. W. writing from London to the *Advertiser* on the 9th inst., says:—"Your colonial leaders must have been mortified—though they should scarcely have been surprised—at the indifference with which the Bill for Confederation has been passing through Parliament. It is not pleasant to hint such a thing, but it is unwise to shut our eyes to the truth. Colonists may send their men of official rank and personal ability to England, to discuss and arrange and draw nice lines between independence and connection. And these gentlemen, so prominent and influential at home, are not noticeably neglected here. They are dined, and entertained, and presented to Queen and Prince; but they may make up their minds that so soon as their backs are turned, their business is spoken of as a bore. It would be different, very, if they came to make terms for withdrawal from the mother country. Nations, depend upon it, in their national capacity, have no more souls than have corporations. Colonists will find this out some day. In this plain speaking, I do but anticipate."

THE WAY TO DEAL WITH AMERICAN PATRONAGE OF FENIANISM.—The popular feeling in England appears to be that unless the organization of raids into Canada, or of rebellion in Ireland, under Fenian auspices, in the U.S., is effectually and at once suppressed by the American government, it would be just as well to be openly at war. The London Weekly Dispatch says:—"It is announced, as we anticipated, that another raid into Canada is projected, prepared, organized, equipped under the very eyes of the American Government. Is it not high time that raids from Canada should be projected into the United States? The American civil war has effectually severed the South from the North. The Congress and a Senate of Washington have sentenced the Confederate States to the tender mercies of a military despotism. Is it not high time that the Cabinet of Washington should be distinctly notified that an American raid into Canada means a British expedition into the Southern States? We very arithmetically count the cost. Our trade will suffer. Privateers will cut out our mercantile marine. Our revenue will flag. Our burdens will increase. Well, the same will happen to an enemy crippled by a gigantic war, and a debt that already bears heavily upon its means of redemption. Our trade, manufactures, and commerce will feel the strain. Perhaps the chief strain will be upon the working classes, who may be brought to their senses by the pressure, and taught to count the cost of sympathy with Republicanism. When they see that they kick—when they grow lean they may, perhaps, become more loyal. The same agencies will fill our Army with recruits and our Navy with sailors, will stop the hemorrhage of emigration and entirely put an end to emigration to the United States—the very life-blood of the model Republic. Our prodigious superfluity of wealth will be well exchanged for that returning manliness, vigour and self-assurance without which mere money is the victim of physical force."

The Lindell House, St. Louis, Missouri, the largest hotel on the American continent, if not in the world, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, March 23th. The total loss will be about one million six hundred thousand dollars. The fire was seen at a distance of twenty-seven miles.

of the Atlantic for the homely phrase "a butcher's shop"), the experiment, from some cause, never last of the whole year through. This primitive state of affairs, we are glad to see, is now likely to come to an end. Messrs. Coe & Burns have recently commenced business here in a style worthy of the growing importance of the place. Last week they procured a drove of fine beasts from the Western part of the Province, and have made arrangements not only to keep up a full stock of fresh meat, but to supply their customers in Madoc and its suburbs in city style. To accomplish this, they have obtained a new and suitable "rig" from Donovan, of Whitby. We hope to see their enterprise well supported.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER—Mr. Bowell announced in his paper on Friday last, that the *Daily Intelligencer* would be published in a few days. He promises that neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it worthy of public patronage. Having had some experience of the outlay necessary on a first-class daily paper, we consider the undertaking a bold one, and hope that it will meet with the success it deserves.

It was generally expected that the MOUNTED POLICE would have made their appearance here on Thursday; but they had not arrived from Belleville up to the time of our going to press.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, April 1st, 1867.

Anderson, J F
Brown, A
Buckler, Mrs V
Bailey, Thos
Best, Wm
Badgley, Mary Jane
Bacon, Robert
Brown, John 2
Ball, Jno
Britton, Ephraim
Bateman, James
Bird, Robert
Best, John, Jr
Bird, Henry
Blair, Eliza Jane
Bennett, Henry
Carson, James
Coskey, Samuel
Chapman, Henry P
Cain, Mrs Hannah
Cobb, James D
Dixon, W
Davis, Eliza
Doran, Jno
Davis, Nancy Ann
Davis, Mrs O H
Donohough, George
Eaton, A F
McCuthen, Hugh 2

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Application for Road Allowance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next Regular Meeting of the Municipal Council of Madoc, application will be made by Levis Emory and John Cooke for a portion of the original road allowance between the 2nd and 3rd Concessions across Lot 19, the said Road Allowance being of no public benefit, and can never be travelled;—the said Levis Emory and John Cooke having given to the Township a road between Lots 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession; and John Cooke has also given 20 feet from the north end of Lot 19 in the 2nd Concession and half way through said Concession.

By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, March 25, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms. Both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

Workshop To Let.

IN the Village of Madoc, about 24 feet by 15 feet. Apply to Mr. C. GREAM, Conveyancer.

KENNEDY & WILLIAMS,

Wholesale Provision Merchants,

Rose Block, Madoc.

CAN always supply HOTELS, MINERS, SHOPS, &c., with the Best Quality of

BEEF, PORK, HAMS, BACON, LARD,

CHEESE, all kinds of BISCUITS, DRIED APPLES, &c.

Agents for Morrison, Taylor & Co.,

TORONTO.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion,"—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

E. E. GILBERT,

Canada Engine Works, Montreal,

IS MANUFACTURING for the Chaudiere district and will keep in Stock, the most approved GOLD-CRUSHING and SEPARATING Machinery—

STAMP MILLS, SCREENS, &c.—Latest Improved AMALGAMATING PANS, with steam bottoms, &c.

Any parties having lodes showing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favourable terms.

The necessary plans and information furnished with Mills.

738 St George Street, Montreal.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to

J. IVERS, 530 Craig Street, Montreal.

Building Lots, and Dwelling FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr William Caldwell, together with the Building Lots adjoining, will be sold, SEPARATELY, at moderate prices and easy terms of payment. Apply to the subscriber,

JAMES DEANS.

Or to CHARLES GREAM, Esq. Agent for the Russell Estate, and General Land Broker.

Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

BEDS! BEDS!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!!

MATRESSES, Beaver Hay, Excelsior, Moss, Sea Grass, Hair, &c., &c.

SPRING BEDS of the latest style.

COUCHES, LOUNGES, SOFAS, &c.

BERBERTES, with mattresses complete, suitable for Hotels and Miners.

Manufactured by G. A. COULSON, La'e of Ottawa city, and for sale by DEANS, GRAY, & McRORROR, Madoc.

N. B.—HOTEL-KEEPERS and others wanting a quantity of BEDS, will be furnished at Most Reasonable Rates.

All Work Manufactured by Mr. Coulson, Guaranteed as represented.

G. A. COULSON.

Madoc, February 23, 1867.

GOLD LANDS.

ABOUT 15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, within the Gold Regions of Madoc.

For Lists and Particulars apply to the Proprietor.

T. D. LEEDYARD,

74, Yonge street, Toronto.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

ROBINSON & WEISS.

Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

FOR SALE.

THE LARGE and SUBSTANTIAL FRAME HOUSE, with half an acre of Land, at KELLARS' BRIDGE, on the Hastings Road, at its junction with the road to Marmora, Peterborough and the West.

This Property is situated on the River Moirs about two miles to the North of the Richardson Mine, and in the immediate vicinity of several lots on which Mining Operations are now being carried on; and is therefore in the heart of the Gold Region of the Township of Madoc. It is on the road to the Townships of Tudor in which Gold has been found, and of Grimsby, which it is about to be surveyed, preparatory to the opening of the Gold Mining District.—It is consequently, one of the most desirable situations in North Hastings, either for a TAVERN or General Business Stand.—For Terms apply at the MERCURY Office, Madoc.

\$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES and DWELLINGS—

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.

No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.

No. 3, East side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre of Land, being part of No. 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and Dwelling.

One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 8th Concession.

Lot No. 28, 8th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR, LAKE, WOLLASTON.

HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge), consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the Hotel occupied by R. Vankleek.

Wm. 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.

No. 15, in the 10th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.

One Acre of Land, and a good House, at Beaver Creek, M. R.

Lot 84 (Free Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grant) Hastings Road.

Also, Lot 84 in the Township of LAKE.

No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.

Also, part of 2 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 50 Acres.

Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.

I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc.—300 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 25, 1837. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

Pork! Pork!! Pork!!

HEAVY MESS PORK, EXTRA PRIME PORK, BACON (in cases of about 400 lbs. each), SUGAR CURED HAMS, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE, at the BELLEVILLE FLOUR and FEED STORE, Front Street.

As Terms are strictly Cash, Prices will be most favourable.

JAS. MEAGHER, Jr.

Belleville, March 22nd, 1867.

N. B.—As his Stock in trade is large and various, inquire for anything you want before purchasing elsewhere.—J. M.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

Lumber For Sale.

PARTIES intending to BUILD, this Season, can obtain GREEN or DRY Lumber, on application to N. STRONG, at Moon's Hotel, or to A. B. ROSS & BRO.

Madoc, March 16, 1867.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk.

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, April 6, 1867.

ASHES \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT (Fall) \$1.40 per 100 lbs.

(Spring) \$1.40 per 100 lbs.

HARLEY 50c

RYE 60c

OATS 35c per 100

PEAS 60c per 100

PORK \$7.50

HIDES \$7.50

SHEEPSKINS 15c

BUTTER 74c

EGGS 74c

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, Non-..... Spring Wheat, \$1.50 per 100

Potash, \$4.75. Hides, 7.30 per 100. Sheepskins, \$1.00 per 100.

Barley, 55c per 100. Rye, 70c per 100. Peas, 65c per 100.

GOLD IN FINCH.—A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette writes:—For a number of years the people of Finch vaguely and mysteriously talked of copper or some other metal cropping out on the farm of Mr. Malcolm McLean, in the 3rd concession of Finch. Two years ago a number of men from this township sunk a shaft, eight or ten feet deep, in the fall of the year; but there came on a heavy rain, and the men, finding that some expense would have to be incurred for pumps and other machinery to continue the work, and not being experienced miners in a position to give a satisfactory opinion, the result was the abandonment of the prospecting. Nothing more transpired until last week, when two gentlemen (one an American, the other a Canadian from Madoc) visited the premises, examined the rocks and debris thrown out, and at once proposed to purchase, when the writings were at once executed and a part of the money paid down; the balance of \$12,000 to be paid in three weeks. I do not wish to create a gold excitement. I was not a witness to the transaction, but I have been told the facts above stated respecting the sale by two farmers, in whose veracity and respectability I have the utmost confidence.—The same correspondent, writing subsequently, corrects his first statement, and says that the consideration is \$12,000, and the balance to be paid in eight months; but the purchaser is to commence operations in three weeks from the time of purchase; and he has been informed, on what seems most reliable authority, that the parties have directed provision to be made for the boarding and lodging of fifty men.—Finch is over fourteen miles from Dickinson's Landing station, on the Grand Trunk railway.—The Cornwall Freeholder states that \$30,000 was the amount paid for the McLean farm, and that "quantities of the precious metal" have been found on an adjoining farm. The Dundas Courier, which admits that its faith in the numerous reports of "Gold Strikes" is somewhat shaky, fears "the news is too good to be true."

Some of the sand from the Richardson mine, contained in two small bottles, has been purified by Mr. Spangenberg of Kingston, and the result is a beautiful button of fine gold, valued at \$15.

James Maitland, Esq. of Bannockburn, informed us the other day that in company with a gentleman stopping at his house he visited, on Friday last, McLeod's mine, which is within five minutes' walk of the village, and took therefrom a quantity of sand and dust, which they washed, and from which they obtained several particles of gold.—*Intelligencer.*

A short time since some pieces of quartz which had been obtained from the copper lands of Messrs. Thomson, Dean, and Wallbridge, in Lake, and which had been lying here for the last year or two, were tested by Mr. James Thompson Bell, and produced several shows of gold. Since that a new blast has been put in, and from some pieces that were taken from the mine last week a very excellent show of gold was produced.—*Id.*

The Westley Richards breech-loaders to be served out to Canadian volunteers have been tried at Montreal by some of the 25th regiment and several volunteers, and proved very satisfactory, 23 hits being made out of 25 shots at 300 yards.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—A telegram from Port Hope on Friday night says:—The steamer *Columbia* has come out from her winter quarters and leaves to-morrow morning for Cobourg and Rochester, when she will continue her regular season trips. She has been thoroughly refitted and painted, and presents a very fine appearance. The schooner *Wesley* cleared this morning for Charlotte, loaded with lumber. There are the first vessels out this season."

BOILER EXPLOSION.—An engine exploded in the yard of the Grand Trunk Railway at Port Erie, on the 28th ult., demolishing more than one-half the building, including the entire telegraph office. Three persons were injured, but none seriously. The engine was totally destroyed, half of the boiler being blown through the station house and over the shanty now occupied as the telegraph office, and landing about 200 yards from the scene of the explosion. The operator had a very narrow escape, himself and chair being driven through the window.

A telegram from Cornwall, dated the 28th ult., says:—Yesterday a man, his wife and child, while crossing the St. Lawrence river in a sleigh, broke through the ice and disappeared. An Indian ran to the spot, but there were no traces of the horse, cutter, man or woman. The child was found near the edge of the ice, where it was evidently thrown by the mother when going down.

It is stated in a telegram from Halifax that the Provincial Secretary has introduced a bill into the

Nova Scotia Parliament to prevent persons having seats in the local legislature from holding seats in the General Parliament or Canadian Senate. Nova Scotia is pursuing an exceptional course if this statement be correct. In Canada it is understood that the same person may sit in the local as well as in the federal legislature, and there are now several candidates for both in some of the constituencies. Still it is quite competent for Nova Scotia to pass a measure of the nature reported.

A letter written by "a merchant of high standing" in Halifax states that 375,000 barrels of flour and 100,000 of cornmeal are annually required in Nova Scotia. As none is now bought in the States, Canada may supply the whole, besides what is required in the other Provinces.—Efforts are being made to have building stone from the Lower Provinces imported into Canada. It is superior to Ohio stone.

The Woodstock Times says that Mr. Arthur Rankin has bought the island of Anticosti for ten cents an acre. It is said to contain immense deposits of peat, that are expected to prove very profitable. The island is 140 miles long, and 40 broad at its widest part.

European journalists are puzzled by an extraordinary movement which has just taken place at Constantinople. A large number of people have been leaving the city with their families; chiefly crossing over to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. Within a few weeks, it is said, thousands have thus emigrated. In some quarters a large number of closed houses and shops are to be seen. There is much conjecture as to the cause of the movement, but no satisfactory solution has yet been found.

The Russian Government is said to be seriously contemplating the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar into Russia. This is strongly opposed by the Russian clergy, who declare that the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar would be equivalent to recognising the Pope.

There are in England—without Wales—but 43,691 persons who own land assessed at more than £50 a year.

It is rumoured that there are to be no more executions in England, but that the Queen will in each case of condemnation exercise the Royal prerogative.

The Secretary of the Eyre Defence Fund has received a cheque for £1,601 3s 9d, as the first instalment of the people of Jamaica towards the defence of Mr. Eyre. A second instalment is promised shortly. The Jamaica Committee have been endeavouring to raise funds for the prosecution, but up to the mail leaving not one penny had been subscribed.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH DOUBTED.—Some letters were received in England on the 13th ult., the dates of which are later than those which gave so circumstantial an account of Dr. Livingstone's death, and which coming from parties who must have been in possession of the facts, and containing no mention of them, have given rise to a faint hope that the Doctor is still in the land of the living.

HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The Princess of Wales is in a very critical state. The Morning Post asserted the fact in unmistakable language on the 11th ult., and information derived from the highest source, confirms the statement of the Post, notwithstanding the contradictory paragraphs of the morning papers of the 12th. Dr. Paget, who has been in constant attendance on her Royal Highness, stated to a private friend on the evening of the 11th, that he feared the formation of abscess in the knee joint, and that the continual loss of rest from which the Princess was suffering was sufficient to cause great anxiety and alarm to the Royal Family. The only circumstance which would lead us to doubt Dr. Paget's report of Her Royal Highness's condition, says a London paper, is that the Prince is constant in his attendance upon the hunt and at theatrical performances.

The Great Eastern Steamship sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ult. for New York, which city she will leave on the 16th inst. on her first trip to France. As the vessel was about to sail, the stern capstan accidentally slipped, instantly killing two seamen and wounding several others.

About twelve o'clock one night, recently, after the dismissal of the public from the exhibition, a fearful howling, snarling and general disturbance was heard in the tiger's compartment of Stevens's menagerie, which had entered the town of Guildford, England, all his mastication could express none of the savoury juice, and finally took his quid out of his mouth. Look at it, when he found he had been chewing his own greenbacks. He stood aghast for a moment, and then burst out.—*Cass the luck! a whole steer at*

through the partition into the tiger's den. This den was occupied by three young Bengal tigers, and it was found that a fearful combat was raging between the infuriated beasts, in which the bear appeared to be gaining the advantage. After using every means to part the combatants, and to decoy the bear to retire into his own quarters, the keepers determined that the only way to prevent a fearful catastrophe was to destroy the bear. Accordingly two of them loaded their firearms, and slugs, and both discharged their pieces together, and shot him dead, whilst they at the same time wounded two of the tigers so severely, that it is feared they will have to be destroyed. The value of the bear estimated at about £20, and of the tigers at from 10 to 100 guineas each. Had any of these ferocious beasts succeeded in breaking prison and making the escape, the consequences must have been unpleasant.

VARIETIES.

Why does the atmosphere of a dungeon resemble a great philosopher?—Because it's vault air (Voilaire).

An old card-playing dame, when rebuked for her waste of time, replied, "Ah, true, there is a deal of time lost in shuffling the cards."

"Would I were a man!" exclaimed a strong-minded woman in her husband's hearing. "Would you were!" was his only comment.

"I wonder how they make lauffer matches!" said Mrs. Caudle. "The process is very simple," said Mr. Caudle; "I once made one."—"How did you manage it?" she asked. "By leading you to the altar," replied Caudle.

On Valentine's day 600,000 letters passed through the London Post Office.

Misfortunes are moral bitters, which frequently restore the healthy tone of the mind after it has been cloyed and sickened by the sweets of prosperity.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant where they are incensed or crushed; for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

An old hotel-keeper in Washington once posted on his dining-room door the following notice:—"Members of Congress will go to the table first, and then the gentlemen. Rowdies and blackguards must not mix with the Congressmen, as it is hard to tell one from the other."

A mayor of a small village in France, having occasion to give a passport to a distinguished personage in his neighbourhood, who was blind of an eye, was in great embarrassment on coming to the description of his person. Fearful of offending the good man, he adopted the following ingenious expedient of avoiding the mention of his deformity. "Black eyes, one of which is absent."

Archbishop Whately was endeavouring to elicit a candidate's idea on the market value of labour, with reference to demand and supply; but, being baffled, the prelate put a question in this simple form:—"If there are in your village two shoemakers with just sufficient employment to enable them to live tolerably, and no more, what would follow if a third shoemaker set up in the same village?"—"What would follow, sir?" said the candidate, "why, a fight, to be sure!"

A dissenting minister was about to lose one of his congregation. The minister questioned him as to his motives for leaving. "Have you any fault to find with my preaching, brother?" "Not for myself," was the reply. "What objection has your wife?" followed up the inquirer. "Oh, none at all."—"Where, then, is the trouble, my friend?"—"Why, my son says that he can't understand what you mean!" The minister looked sober for a moment, and then rejoined—"Well, brother, I suppose you must go; for I can't preach and find brains too."

A Chicago caterer has put cooking ranges into the sleeping cars that run out of that city, so that passengers may have a warm breakfast without leaving the cars.

The other day, at Toledo, Ohio, a cattle dealer received pay for a steer which he had sold to a butcher, and rolling the greenbacks into a small wad, put them into his tobacco-box. Shortly after, he extracted, as he thought, a portion of the tobacco, but with all his mastication could express none of the savoury juice, and finally took his quid out of his mouth. Look at it, when he found he had been chewing his own greenbacks. He stood aghast for a moment, and then burst out.—*Cass the luck! a whole steer at*

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 225.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 4.—The annual budget was presented to parliament to-day. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the last year and the balance remaining in the exchequer is officially stated at two and a half millions of pounds. The estimated income for the present year will exceed sixty-nine millions of pounds, and the estimated expenditures are sixty-eight millions of pounds. It is proposed by the government to retain the present tax on malt, and to impose a low duty on the receipts from marine insurance, and also on terminable annuities.

April 5.—The budget laid before the House of Commons last night by Mr. Disraeli, gives general satisfaction and is well received by the press and members of parliament.

All hopes for the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, have been abandoned. Later advices from the Cape of Good Hope confirm beyond a doubt the report of his death.

April 6.—There is a general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe.

DUBLIN, April 5.—A desperate rebel who was recently taken prisoner in a fight near this city and who gave the name of McClure, proves on examination to be Col. Melver, a prominent Fenian agitator and formerly an officer in the United States service.

PARIS, April 6.—Notwithstanding it was announced that the negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxemburg had been suspended, it is known that the Emperor hesitates to release Holland from her engagements.

FLORENCE, April 4.—The Italian ministry have tendered their resignations to the King and a new ministry will be formed.

April 6.—Baron Rattazzi, the president of the council of ministers, will immediately form a new cabinet for the Italian government.

The New York Herald's Paris correspondent says:—"The health of the Prince Imperial of France has sustained a severe shock by his recent illness, and the general delicacy of his constitution gives omen, it is said, of his early death. It is said that he will not outlive his father for any lengthened period, if indeed he is not taken off by disease before him, and after the demise of the father and son the succession to the Bonaparte throne, should it remain, will rest in Prince Napoleon." The correspondent goes on to show how he might become acceptable to the French nation notwithstanding his acknowledged shortcomings.

The Herald's Vienna correspondent says:—"The most marked attentions are being paid to the Italian minister, while the coolness shown towards the Prussian representative was just as decided. It is thought that the Austrian Empire will go to a speedy and complete dissolution, should it not be immediately knit together by a sharp war with either Russia or Prussia, a contest with Russia on the eastern frontier being the most likely."

REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Disraeli stated in the House of Commons on the 22nd ult., that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill after the Easter holidays for the reform of the representation of Scotland, and also to increase the number of the representatives of that country. He further stated that the Government intended to bring forward a Reform bill for Ireland. This statement indicates that Earl Derby's government intends to make thorough work of the Reform question, and if possible to put an end to further agitation upon the subject for a generation or two.

The proposals of the Government Reform bill are, shortly stated, as follows:—The franchise to be based on rating, not rental. In boroughs, household suffrage, limited to two years' past residence, and payment of rates. Every payer of direct taxes (not including licenses of any kind) to the amount of £1, being also a household, to have a double vote. An educational franchise to be given to graduates of the Universities, priests and deacons, dissenting ministers, barristers, attorneys and solicitors, qualified

medical practitioners, and certificated schoolmasters. Holders to the amount of £50 in a savings bank, or in the funds, are also to have a vote. The occupation franchise in counties to be £15. Then as to re-distribution, 30 seats to be changed; 14 to be given to boroughs, 15 to counties, and one to London University.—The London correspondent of the *Leader* says:—"As to the dual vote, opposition to it is so determined and universal that it amounts almost to a passion. It is everywhere scouted; people have ceased to believe that it will be seriously advanced; and many think it could only have been intended as an expedient to amuse hesitating supporters with the prospect of a counterpoise, which no politician of experience could hope to see carried. It remains only to be added to this subject, that at the meeting at Mr. Gladstone's on Thursday the 2nd, it was resolved by the 278 liberals present on that occasion that the bill should not be opposed on the second reading, but that if necessary the decisive vote should be taken on the motion for going into committee. The immediate prospect, therefore, is in favour of the bill passing; but as the power of an opposition in controlling a bill in committee is always less than that of the government, owing to the superior organization of the latter, the liberal party may yet feel disposed to combine to overthrow the measure; and of course any display of factious obstruction on their part will equally ruin it by delay."

Two Ottoman steamers had arrived at the Piræus, to watch the movements of the Greek blockade-runner, Alkadi. The Turkish representative at Athens, replied to the protest of the Greek government that Turkey, being at peace with Greece, has a right to send her vessels to Greek ports.

THE FENIANS IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Tribune says:—"The Fenian Senate is still in session, and will probably remain so for a few days until the business of the campaign which they propose to inaugurate shall have been transacted. A Secretary of War has been appointed, it is said, in secret session, and although his name is withheld at present, it is rumored that he holds high rank in the army of the United States. Preparations are being made in all the different cities of the Union to answer the call of the Senate and President of the Fenian Brotherhood as soon as the military organization receives orders from headquarters. In the meantime great numbers of breech-loaders are being manufactured for the Fenian army." The same paper states that at a recent meeting in Brooklyn "President" Roberts made a speech in which he denounced Stephens for precipitating a fight in Ireland before the people were ready, and "hinted at an early conquest of Canada." An attraction of the meeting was the presence of "Gen. Spear and staff, with a battalion of soldiers of the army of Ireland, uniformed and equipped in accordance with the rule of the organization in this country."

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.—A Melbourne correspondent writes that Mr. Brough Smyth, the secretary of the department of mines, has recently furnished an interesting comparative statement of the condition and productiveness of our gold-fields for each year since 1851. The average earnings of the quartz miners are represented as lower than the earnings of the alluvial miners, but this is attributed to an increase in the number of the quartz miners. The presumed value—for at best it can be but presumption—of all the gold claims throughout the colony, as estimated by the local registrars and surveyors in their reports to the minister of mines, is £8,498,924. The information as to machinery, which of late has considerably increased in quantity, is of course much more certain and reliable. The machinery on the gold-fields has been reported to be as follows:—451 steam engines, used in alluvial mining, winding, crushing, &c., of the aggregate horse power of 9,338; 2,799 horse puddling machines, 400 whims and pulleys, 110 whips, 610 sluices and trols, 159 water wheels, 30 hydraulic boxes, 179 pumps, 5,835 sluice boxes, 3 boring machines, 522 engines employed in

quartz mining, winding, crushing, &c., of the aggregate horse-power of 9,079, 62 water and horse power crushing machines, 55 water wheels, 210 whims and pulleys, 6 derricks, 74 whips. The total estimated value of all mining plant is returned at £1,914,712. In the year 1859, the period of the first return of this kind, the value of all the gold-fields machinery was estimated at £1,155,923, an admittedly excessive valuation, based on the then high price of carriage, and the scarcity of machinery.

The following table, officially compiled, shows the produce of our gold-fields for each year, commencing with 1851, and will be acceptable, not only to such economists as Messrs. Mill, Fawcett, and Chevallier, but to many others who are interested in various ways in the fluctuating productiveness of the different gold countries of the world.

Year.	Oz.	Value at £4. per oz.
1851 (three months)	145,146	£580,584
1852	2,218,782	8,875,128
1853	2,676,846	10,705,128
1854	2,150,730	8,602,920
1855	2,751,535	11,006,140
1856	2,985,991	11,943,961
1857	2,762,400	11,049,840
1858	2,628,478	10,513,912
1859	2,280,950	9,123,800
1860	2,156,660	8,626,640
1861	1,967,420	7,869,680
1862	1,658,207	6,632,828
1863	1,626,872	6,507,488
1864	1,544,694	6,178,776
1865	1,543,801	6,175,204
1866	1,480,597	5,923,948

The falling off in the yield has thus been gradual and continuous since 1856, the produce of which year was nearly double that of the year last past.—*Liverpool Weekly Courier*.

Some persons are under the impression that members of the Parliament of Canada, under confederation, will be distinguished with the affix of "M.P." and that M.P.P. will be applied to members of the local legislatures. This will not, we believe, prove to be the case. M.P. should, and will likely, distinguish members of the House of Commons of the dominion, and M.L.A. the representatives to the local legislatures.—*Montreal Gazette*.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF LIEUT.-COL. BROWNE.—Col. Browne was put on trial in the court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, on the 5th inst., for stealing \$3,302 from the militia department. Col. Smith and others, swore positively that Brown admitted receiving the money for the Huntingdon provisional battalion from the 11th to the 21st of June, and that he had not paid it over, but asked Smith to delay making complaint in the matter to enable him to procure money to replace that which he had taken. This he did not do, but in the meantime escaped.—On Saturday, Col. Browne was acquitted and discharged. The defence set up several pretensions, but the ground of acquittal seemed to be that there was no felonious intent, that he merely drew on account at the bank intending to replace the money by remittances expected from England which he was in the habit of receiving.

A HUNGARIAN INFANT.—In the neighbourhood of Presburg, in Hungary, not long since, a woman was charged with being the receiver of stolen goods, which were found in the cellar of her house. She had been most of her life a Jewess, but about six months before she was converted by a priest of the Church of Rome. The date of birth runs in Hungary from the date of baptism; therefore the woman, when on trial, made the ingenious plea that she was an infant not come to the years of discretion, and could not legally be convicted. The intelligent tribunal, after serious cogitation, held her defence to be a good one, and acquitted her. The woman now finds herself to be in an excellent position. Being legally only six months old, though virtually over 40, she can use her years of indiscretion to thieve or commit other crimes without fear of legal consequences.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six Lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 20

All Communications for the **MERCURY** to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

Anglican Church.—ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S, MADOC.—Rev. K. L. JONES, INCUMBENT.—Sunday School, 9 A.M. Matins, Ante-Comm., and Sermon, Sunday, 11 A.M. (Sittings free.)—Lent Services, Friday, 7 P.M.—Baptisms on the Second Sunday in each month.

Presbyterian.—ST. PETER'S.—Sabbath School, 9 A.M. Forenoon Service at 11 A.M. Afternoon Service at 3 P.M. Bible Class on Monday Evenings, at 4 to 7.—Seats free immediately round the Pulpit and in the Gallery. Strangers and Visitors are particularly invited.—**ST. PAUL'S**, (about 1 1/2 mile West from Eldorado Village).—Service every Sabbath afternoon at 3 P.M.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

We have nothing new and reliable to report this week. The condition of the roads has not been such as to render locomotion, in search of news, or in confirmation of rumours, very tempting; and we have not been able, by inquiry, to learn of any new discoveries.

Mr. John N. Moore has sold twenty-five acres of his farm—on which it was mentioned last week, a show of gold had been found—for the moderate sum we are informed, of \$3,500.

Mr. W. H. Tumelty has commenced mining on his property. The prospect is considered encouraging, but the progress of the work is somewhat embarrassed for the time being by rather too much water.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Sir,—About two months ago, my brother, Robert T. Deans, of Colborne, visited this neighbourhood and accompanied by my partner, Mr. Gray, proceeded to Eldorado to derive a knowledge of the gold-bearing district from personal observation. While examining the Moore Mine, he selected from the excavated rock, two large pieces; one of which he left with me.

A few days subsequent to this, Mr. Robert Mullett called at my office, and being struck with the obscure appearance of the specimen, requested me to divide it with him, in order that he might examine it critically, at home. I did so, and to-day Mr. Mullett exhibited to me the same piece of porous rock; and clinging to the most solid portion of it, was plainly to be seen a bit of pure gold, which I should judge would weigh 3 grains or more. The gold became apparent to Mr. Mullett after he had removed the matrix which had attached itself to the rock.

Apart from the Richardson Mine, I regard this discovery as among the most authentic which have been made in this section.

Yours truly
JAS. DEANS.

Madoc, 9th April, 1867.

A friend has handed us the following paragraphs, which he found in looking over a volume of the *London Journal* for the year 1853, and which are duly credited to the sources from which they were derived.

It is certainly singular, that with such positive expressions of confidence in the richness of Canada as a gold field, nearly fourteen years should have elapsed before public attention was fairly directed to the subject.

"THE BEST GOLD FIELD.—Australia and California are no longer to be alone in their claim to possession of the precious metal.—Canada has come forward and demands to be received as a land of nuggets little inferior in richness to Australia."—*Edinburgh Guardian*.

"GOLD IN CANADA.—The *Quebec Chronicle* of the 19th Aug. says, that it is as certain as that the sun rises in the morning, and sets at night, that Gold, in quantities as great as in either California or Australia, is obtainable in Canada for the digging; and had any more intelligent people been aware of the existence of Gold to such an extent as it does exist, Canada, as far as the increase of population is concerned, would have been on a par with California or Australia."

Mr. Campbell, who has been appointed inspector of the Madoc gold region, will probably be placed on the same footing as Mr. Pope, inspector of the Chaudiere division. The latter receives five dollars per day, which includes all travelling and office expenses. It is the inspector's duty to issue gold mining and tavern licenses, to send returns to the government of the quantity of gold procured, and to carry out generally the provisions of the gold mining act. He is a magistrate with summary powers of jurisdiction in the division.—*Leader*.

Warlike Rumours from Europe.

LONDON, April 8.—The feeling of distrust in financial and political circles has increased to a war panic. The uncertainty in regard to the future action of the Emperor Napoleon, and the fears that he will adopt a warlike policy, create wide-spread distrust among business men and great depression in consequence exists in commercial and financial circles both in this city and in Paris.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Lowe stated that alarming news had been received in Berlin from Paris, and that the King of Prussia sent for Count Bismarck at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Government has sent several ships of war to Cadix, Spain, to enforce the British claims arising out of the seizure of the Tornado.

April 10.—Spain refuses to yield to the demand made by England for indemnity and satisfaction.

PARIS, April 9.—The Marquis de Montier, Secretary of state for foreign affairs, has made a very conciliatory speech, which has had the effect to greatly lessen the panic in Europe.

LONDON, April 9th.—It is now known that the Emperor Napoleon, deeming the possession of Luxembourg indispensable for the military security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland, for the purchase of the grand duchy and its incorporation with the French Empire; but as the fortress of Luxembourg, which is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, is held by a Prussian garrison, and the Russian government backed by the whole of Germany firmly opposed to the transfer of the Duchy to France, the King of Holland has withdrawn from any further negotiations on the subject. The French Emperor insists that his propositions shall be carried out and the treaty completed. The national pride of France has been deeply wounded, and a wild anti-Prussian feeling has seized the country. Meantime, while the dispute is pending, both Prussia and France are making military preparations. This threatening state of affairs is the cause of the financial panic, which now exists in London, Paris, and all the principal commercial centres of Europe.

ATHENS, April 10.—The Sultan threatens to declare war against Greece, on account of the continuance of the insurrectionary troubles on the Turkish frontier.

OBITUARY.—Old residents of Madoc will sincerely regret to learn of the death of Mr. James Spiers, at the age of 38 years, which occurred on the 7th inst. at the residence of his step-father, James Haldane, Esq., No. 654 Laquecheterie street, Montreal. His remains were interred on the 9th, in Mount Royal Cemetery. The deceased left Madoc some months since in ill-health, but appeared to be so much recovered when he was last here on a visit, that his numerous friends were in hopes he would eventually be enabled to resume business as a merchant at his old stand.

Another Burglary.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday night, the store of Mr. R. P. Young was broken into, and robbed. The cash box, containing somewhere about five hundred dollars, in bank notes and silver, and from six to eight hundred dollars worth of good notes of hand, was carried off. The robbery was effected during the temporary absence of Mr. George Young, who had been invited by some parties to go to the Royal Hotel (next door) and play a game of echequers. After playing for some little time, he was requested by some of his friends to go to the store and get some sardines. The man with whom he was playing, urged delay while another game was played, to which consent was given, and during this time it is supposed that the store was broken into. On Mr. G. Young going in to get the sardines, he discovered that the back door of the store had been opened. He at once examined the desk and found that the cash box was missing.—Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday last, a little boy named Willie Aspin, about eight years of age, nearly lost his life by accidentally falling into Deer Creek. He was gathering chips in front of the new hotel, which is being built over the bed of the creek, and was standing on a stout stick of cedar, (over which the sidewalk has since been laid) looking about, when he happened to let his basket fall; and in trying to recover it, he also fell into the stream and was instantly swept away, under the bridge, by the rapid current. The cries of other children who witnessed the accident quickly brought Mr. W. M. Jones to the spot. He at once comprehended the situation, dashed across the bridge, and jumped into the stream, which was more than usually deep and rapid, so as to catch the little fellow before he was carried beyond reach. He was just in time and near enough to seize and raise out of the water the head of the drowning child, whose feet were drawn by the force of the current under a large log, and there held so fast, that Mr. Jones was unable to extricate him without assistance, and it required the help of two other men to rescue the boy from his perilous position. He was insensible when taken out of the water, but soon recovered from the effects of the immersion. His escape was a narrow one, and but for the promptitude and judgment shown by Mr. Jones, he would probably have lost his life.

COLONIZATION ROAD WORK.—The arrangements for commencing work on the several Colonization roads in Upper Canada next month—alluded to in an Ottawa despatch which we copied on the 30th ult.—appear to have been completed. Mr. C. F. Aylesworth, of Madoc, has been appointed Superintendent on the Military Road from Georgian Bay to Ottawa city; and we learn that appropriations have also been made for the repairs of the Hastings Road, from York River, southwards, under the superintendence of Mr. James Cleak; and from Doyle's Corners, northwards, under the superintendence of Mr. Elliott.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, the 22nd day of APRIL instant, for the dispatch of business.

By order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.
Office, Town Hall, April 6, 1867.

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COURT of REVISION for the Township of MADOC will be held at the TOWN-HALL, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April instant, at TEN o'clock, A.M.

All parties who have lodged Appeals against being assessed are requested to attend.
By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, April 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. 15, Sixth Concession, Madoc.
THIS Lot contains 200 ACRES, and is situated about half a mile to the South-East of the RICHARDSON MINE and the Village of ELDERADO. GOLD has recently been found on the farm, in two Quartz Ledges which run across it. There are two Log-Houses, and a large Frame Barn and two Frame Sheds on the Farm.

Three Lots in the Village of Eldorado,
Nos. 112, 123 and 124 Centre street.
For Terms, apply on the premises to J. H. MOORE.

The East Half of No. 14, 5th Con., Madoc.
This Lot lies South of No. 15, and is equally promising, as the same Gold-bearing quartz ledges above mentioned run right across it. For Terms, apply on the premises to JOHN & JAMES MOORE.
Madoc, April 9th, 1867.

Pork! Pork!! Pork!!!

HEAVY MESS PORK. EXTRA PRIME PORK,
BACON (in cases of about 400 lbs. each),
SUGAR CURED HAMS &c. &c. &c.,
FOR SALE at the BELLEVILLE FLOUR AND FEED
STORE, Front Street.
As Terms are strictly Cash, Prices will be most favour-
able.

JAS. MEAGHER, Jr.
Belleville, March 21st, 1897.
N.B. —As his Stock in trade is large and various, inquire for anything you want before purchasing elsewhere. —J. M.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADAGASCAR.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.
J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATUR-
DAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts
of England,
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADAG.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.
SATURDAY, April 12, 1887.
The only change in the Market Prices, since last week, is:—Oats 40 to 45 cents, at Madoc.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE BURGLARY CASE.—*Den. Thompson and James Wright*, two very respectable appearing men, were brought up for examination yesterday afternoon at the Town-Hall, on the charge of having been concerned in breaking into Mr. R. P. Young's store.—After a full hearing, the Bench decided that there was no evidence to sustain the charge against the accused, and they were accordingly discharged.

In connexion with the burglary, it should be mentioned that a wax impression of the key of the safe in Messrs. Deans, Gray & McGregor's store, was found by constable MacDonald, concealed under a stairway in the North American Hotel. It is clear that there are dangerous and practised burglars in our midst; and that there is immediate need for the services of a proper police force.—Mr. Young's cash box was found on the Belleville road, broken open and robbed of all the cash, except a few loose pieces of silver. The notes of hand had been left behind.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The Bay in front of Belleville is clear of ice, and to all appearance nothing obstructs the passage of Steamers but the ice in Big Bay. This barrier will probably disappear before the 15th of May next, when the passage will be left clear for vessels to reach the head of the Bay of Quinte.

MINERALS FROM ELIZIVR.—A number of fine mineralogical specimens were this week sent from Elizivir to the Messrs Wallbridge at Belleville, and have been sent by those gentlemen to an eminent mineralogist for examination. We may perhaps be able to announce the result in an early issue.

☛ The rumour that two of the Mounted Police were in custody at Belleville, for burglary, turned out to be well-founded.

EXPRESS COMPANY.—The establishment of an Express office in Madras is another visible sign of the change which the discovery of gold has already made and is likely still further to make in the amount and nature of the business transacted here. The attention of all having occasion to send or receive by Express is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Pettie, Austin & Co., who opened their office last week, and through whom all express matter will in future be forwarded direct to Madras, instead of as heretofore sent left at Belleville till sent for.

It is expected that the Hon. John A. Macdonald will return to Canada and be at his governmental post in Ottawa by the middle of April.

Mrs. Stern, who died recently in the vicinity of Streetville, was one of our oldest settlers. She died at the advanced age of 94 years, leaving to mourn her loss ten children, and one hundred and two grandchildren, and seventy-nine great-grandchildren.—191 in all.

The lower part of Lake Huron for thirty miles is full of ice. The river is clear at Sarnia and for sixteen miles below, and one warm day will open the river to the lake ports. At St. Clair the river is clear of ice, and the prospects are fair for the opening of the river from that place to Lake Huron.

A laughable incident connected with the Montreal court has transpired. Judge Mondelet was informed on Saturday that a gentleman in court by name of Croty was one of the Supreme Court Judges in New York, gave him a seat on the bench, and consulted him on knotty points of law. Mr. Croty turns out to be a highly respectable New York merchant. We scarcely know which to admire most, the simple gullibility of the judge, or the cool impudence of the Yankee merchant.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to record the shocking death of William Seaton Froese, son of Mr. Henry Froese, a promising young man, between 17 and 18 years of age. Deceased was employed in a paper mill, belonging to Mr. Ford, on the Caniford road. About one o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he was left alone in the mill, which was running at the time, as it was his week to do night work. Mr. Ford, who visited the mill about six o'clock in the morning, found the unfortunate dead, with his head lying alongside of a large wheel, which drives the machinery of the mill, and his body partly outside of a framework which surrounds the wheel; his limbs were all broken—his bowels protruding, and his head much bruised and injured. As the mill was running, it was supposed he had got inside of the box to arrange something about the wheel and was accidentally drawn into the machinery, as one boot was torn off, and the lamp which he had, found under the wheel, and the body apparently thrown from the wheel, in which some of the eggs were found to be broken. An inquest was held by Dr. Powers, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.—*Intelligencer*.

THOSE "CHINKS!"—The *Leader* has been imposed upon by an April hoax into the belief that an immigration of Chinese to the Madoc gold region has set in via Kingston. The so-called "Chinese" were pigs kept in the back yard of the Burnett House. The *Leader* may congratulate itself that it is not alone in being "holed," many young persons in Kingston, and some old ones, having been deluded into paying ten cents for a sight of the Chinese and their pig tails.—*Kingston News*.

TEAM LOST IN RICE LAKE.—We understand that as Mr. Frank Birdsall was returning home to Aphodel from Cobourg, his team (a valuable one) fell through the ice on Rice Lake, between White's Island and the mouth of the Keene river, and were drowned. Mr. Birdsall narrowly escaping.—*Trenton Courier*.

IMMIGRANTS.—About one hundred immigrants, principally English and Irish, arrived at Toronto last week, by Grand Trunk railway from the east. Many of them are from Belfast and other northern parts of Ireland. They will nearly all make Canada their future home. They appear to belong to what would be termed in the old country "the middle class," tradesmen, &c., and are the kind of immigrants most required here.—*Leader*.

A BALD-HEADED EAGLE has been seen by several persons from the city and in the neighbourhood of Chelsea hovering about the Hull mountains. The bird is said to be very large and would be a valuable acquisition to our Museum if some of our sportsmen would capture it. This, by all accounts, would be easy enough, for it is not very shy and frequently approaches within easy range of the farm-houses on the mountain.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

STRANGE INSECT.—A large insect of the beetle species was lately discovered in a solid rock which had just been laid open by a blast at the Iron Mines in the Township of Hull. This formidable entomological specimen was protected by a hard shell. It had a fierce pair of mandibles about six inches long, armed with sharp teeth resembling the serrated edge of a carpenter's saw. It is believed to be a species peculiar to Russia, as no other of the same description has ever been discovered in America. The great Stag Beetle is an infant compared with this monster. The secret to find out is how he became

embedded in the centre of a solid block of iron ore.—16.

The *Piston New Nation* records the almost instant death of a young man named Louder, aged 19 years, in the township of Hallowell, about five miles from Pictou, while on a hunting excursion. He was standing on a log, with the butt of his double-barrelled gun resting between his feet, when the weapon accidentally slipped, and was discharged, the bullets being sent entirely through the body of the unfortunate man. Life and consciousness were only of sufficient duration to enable him to say "I'm shot."

HORSES STOLEN.—On Sunday morning last a valuable span of horses, a set of single harness, two saddles, and three blankets, were stolen from the stable of Mr. Bailey Chamberlin, township of Nanapanee. It was suspected that the thief had gone westward, and parties were started in pursuit. It was ascertained that a man had passed through Shannonville on Sunday morning, about half past 8 o'clock, with two horses, at a rate of speed that gave the impression that something was wrong. From this place no trace whatever could be discovered of them, and it is supposed the thief had struck for the rear.—*Nanapanee Standard*.

OFFERING TO THE POPE.—In the course of last autumn a lady belonging to one of the highest Roman Catholic families of Quebec made a present to His Holiness of the remains of her stock of diamonds and jewellery. The response of the Pope, in Latin, has reached the donor, who is informed of his gratitude for the liberal and pious gift, and that the Apostolic Benediction has been sent her in token of its appreciation.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

NEW KIND OF LICENSE LAW.—The Hon. Malcolm Cameron recently delivered a temperance lecture in Ottawa, and it was largely attended. He said that there is great difference of opinion relative to the license law; the difficulty of conviction under any system that has been tried; the weakness and the unwillingness to inform, and the interest involved by landlords, politicians, and magistrates; and he thought the revenue would be largely increased, and the quantity of liquor consumed less, if his new system were adopted. His idea is, that if the Legislature were asked to do so, it would abolish all licenses and so free itself from the crime of sustaining iniquity, or of making that lawful, which all feel ruinously destructive to the country, and then enact that every man who wishes to drink, must procure a license to do so for one year. He trusts that Parliament will be flooded with petitions of this subject, and that it will be the first act of the Federal Legislature.

The Cunard company have launched another noble vessel, the *Rusina*—a sister ship to the *Sootia* and the *Persia*. With the exception of these two, the *Rusina* is the largest mail steamer afloat.

The fact of next year being a "leap year" has added £18,000 to the estimates for the British army. This is one day's pay for the forces.

It is proposed in the French army to suppress bands of music for the cavalry regiments and replace them by a number of trumpeters.

The English Commissioner at the Exhibition has announced that from 45,000 to 50,000 English workmen will come to Paris during the summer, and will each receive from their several committees 10s. a day for their expenses.

This year a celestial phenomenon will occur, which has been only twice recorded in history. On the 21st of August next, the planet Jupiter will be seen completely unaccompanied by satellites for nearly two hours. Three of them will be invisible on account of their passing simultaneously over Jupiter's disc, and the fourth will be immersed in the shadow of the planet.

NEW ELECTRICAL MACHINE.—An electrical machine, invented by Mr. Wilde, has recently been exhibited in London. It is worked by a 15-horse power steam engine, and possesses wonderful power. The form is magneto-electric, and it has coils four feet high and ten inches thick, containing fourteen cwt. of copper wire. The armature rotates 15,000 cwt. in a minute. It required, like the sun, to be gazed at through coloured glasses. By means of lenses, the mere rays of light set fire to paper, and its heat could be felt fifty yards off. It melted the refractory platinum as if it were lead! Various uses for it are being suggested. The total cost of its light is said not to exceed 6d. or 8d. an hour, cost of the machine itself included. The same sort of machine is used in Manchester for photographic purposes, being preferable, it is said, to the sun for taking photographs. It can be made available by night as well as by day.

FOUR HUNDRED PIGS BURNED AS FUEL.—The *Rosetta*, paddle-wheel steamer, belonging to the Dub-

lin and Bristol Steam Navigation Company, recently left Dublin for Bristol on a Monday evening, with passengers, a general cargo, and 1,000 pigs on board. The passage is usually made in 16 hours, but she did not arrive at her destination, and great uneasiness was felt for her safety. On Friday, however, the Princess Royal steamer, from Bristol to Bideford, fell in with her in a disabled state off Ilfracombe. On Tuesday, when off Milford, one of her paddle-wheels was rendered useless by the gale, and it was with considerable difficulty the other could be made to work. Her stock of coals ran short, and 400 of the pigs were burned during the time to keep up the fires. The other pigs died.

VARIETIES.

Why is a man lifting a side of bacon off a hook to be pitted?—Because he is a poor creature (pork reacher).

The only shares that are sure to turn up all right—plough-shares.

The newest thing in the dancing way in Paris is a cotillon in which there are twenty-four dancers representing dominoes in the game of dominoes.

Kindness and cheerfulness can remove more than half the wrinkles out of the forehead of age.

Actions speak more forcibly than words: they are the test of character. Like fruit upon a tree, they show the nature of a man; while motives, like the sap, are hidden from our view.

Some beef which was deposited in tins beneath a heap of stones in Spitzbergen, by Captain Parry, in 1827, was recently discovered, and a portion was cooked and eaten at a supper in Stockholm, after being preserved for forty years.

A "golden wedding" took place in Wisconsin last week, a remarkable feature of which was that the groomsmen and bridesmaids were the same who attended the first marriage of the venerable couple fifty years ago.

A witty editor, who has just failed, says he did it with all the honours of war, and retired from the field with colours flying—sheriff's flag fluttering from two windows and the door, and white flag hung out from his person as a token of surrender.

The Duchess of Marlborough was pressing her husband, the great duke, to take a dose of medicine, and said, with her usual earnest manner, "I'll be hanged if it do not prove serviceable." Dr. Garth, who was present, exclaimed: "Do take it then, my lord duke; for it must be of service one way or the other."

The burning of slow matches, which consist of tow, saltpetre, and vinegar, on board some of the West India packets, has been found efficacious in preserving the health of the crews.

DIVINATION BY RIB-GRASS.—It was once, and perhaps still is, a custom in Berwickshire to practice divination by means of "kemps" (*Plantago lanceolata*). Two spikes were taken in full bloom, and, being bereft of every appearance of blow, they were wrapt in a dock leaf, and put below a stone. One of them represented the lad, the other the lass. They were examined next morning, and if both spikes appeared in blossom, then there was to be "aye love between them twa"; if none, "the course of true love" was not "to run smooth."

PAPYRUS IN EUROPE.—The true Papyrus grows abundantly on the banks of the river Anaplas in Sicily, not far from Syracuse, fully 10 or 12 feet high, with stems 6 or 8 feet in circumference, and with large tufts on the top. This is the only instance of the free growth of the Papyrus in Europe.

The *London Guardian* is in a position to state that the work which her Majesty has been for some time reported to be engaged in writing, is not merely in a forward state, but is actually printed, stitched, bound, and at least a fortnight ago was distributed among her own personal friends and those of the late Prince Consort.

The *English Independent* tells that the late Rev. William Thorpe, of Bristol, was so stout that on one occasion, when about to take part in an ordination service, it was found that the pulpit was too narrow to admit him in the ordinary way, and he had to be assisted over the side into his seat. He then rose to deliver his address. It was on "The Importance of a Right Introduction into the Christian Ministry," and he founded his discourse on the parable in which it is declared that "he that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep, while he that climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 226.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.), SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 11.—The grand jury in the case of Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has ignored the indictment against that officer growing out of his official conduct during the revolt in that island.

If the House of Lords this evening the Canadian railway bill was put upon its final passage, and was successful.

April 11, (evening).—The Princess of Wales is at the point of death. A surgical operation upon the bone of the knee is necessary to save her life, but she cannot endure the pain and is too weak to take chloroform.

The news is carefully kept from the public, and the Prince of Wales haunts the theatres as usual.

April 12.—The fleet which sailed for Cadiz early this week took out the peremptory demand made by the British government upon Spain for instant redress in both the cases of the Tornado and the Victoria.

To this summons the Spanish government has made an evasive reply in regard to the steamer Tornado, but has given no answer whatsoever to the claim made in the case of the Victoria.

April 12, (midnight).—The debate on the Reform bill occurred in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. Gladstone, the leader of the opposition, offered an amendment to the bill, fixing the rating at £5. After a long and very interesting debate, the amendment was rejected by a decided vote, the government majority being 21.

April 12.—Parliament has adjourned until the 29th inst., on account of the Easter holidays.

April 13.—The Times of this morning has a congratulatory editorial article on the defeat of the Liberals on the Reform bill in the House of Commons last evening. The course pursued by Mr. Gladstone is severely criticised, while that of the Liberal members who deserted their party is correspondingly lauded. The Times thinks that the Liberal "bolters" hold the balance of power now, and virtually control the Reform bill.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—The iron-clad war steamer which has hitherto been stationed here has gone to sea. It is supposed she will go to Cadiz in the interest of the government relative to the claims against Spain, for the unlawful seizure of the ship Tornado.

DUBLIN, April 11.—Patrick Condon, otherwise called General Massey, a leader in the late Fenian insurrection, has turned informer and is not indicted.

PARIS, April 11.—The Moniteur this morning contains an editorial on the European situation, the tone of which is pacific and tranquillizing.

BERLIN, April 11.—Count Bismarck has sent an energetic note to Paris, demanding of the Emperor Napoleon his reasons for arming. He says Prussia holds France responsible for the consequences of such a step, and asks instant cessation of warlike preparations.

KASTADT, April 11.—The Prussian garrison of this fortress has been reinforced by two regiments.

STUTTGART, Wurttemberg, April 11.—Orders have been sent from Berlin to the principal railway stations in Wurttemberg and Baden to send cars for the transportation of cavalry horses.

LUXEMBURG, April 12.—The people of this city, and of the province generally, are decidedly opposed to the sale of the grand duchy to France.

LONDON, April 13.—In case of war between France and Prussia, Bavaria and Baden will make common cause with Prussia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—The Turkish government has sent Omar Pasha to Thessaly to take command of the troops in that province.

"There is reason to doubt the trustworthiness of the despatch which stated that Count Bismarck had sent a note to Napoleon demanding the cessation of armaments in France. We see by the New York papers that it, as well as the despatch relating to the condition of the Princess of Wales, was a 'special despatch' to the New York Herald. This is enough to make one regard it with suspicion, which is

strengthened by the fact that the prices of consols and United States bonds in the London market have suffered no further decline, but rather have partly recovered from the depression caused, by the panic a week ago. The despatch was transmitted here as an ordinary associated press telegram, and received greater credence than it would have done had the channel through which it had come been known."—*Leader.*

A PRUSSIAN VIEW OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In the December number of the *Preussische Jahrbucher*—a periodical which has the reputation of being "inspired" by Count Bismarck—there is a significant article on the policy of Russia and Prussia in the East, which seems to throw some light on the rumours of a Russo-Prussian alliance that have again been floating about of late. The writer argues that in making Russia gravitate towards the Baltic and the Vistula, Peter the Great and Catherine committed a serious political mistake. There is no natural attraction in that part of Europe, with its inclement climate, for the thinly-scattered population of the rest of the empire, and the hostile Polish element must always be a constant source of weakness and danger to the government of the Czar. Germany, on the other hand, would find a natural vent for her active and enterprising surplus population in those regions, and would soon, with her superior intelligence and civilization, put an effective stop to Polish turbulence. It is the true interest and mission of Russia that she should move southward, not westward. On the Bosphorus she will find a genial climate and a friendly population; and, once established there, she will only be too glad to give up to Prussia the Poland she has in vain attempted to subdue, and the Baltic provinces which German enterprise and intelligence have already made their own. Why, then, the writer asks, should we Germans oppose the progress of Russian policy in the East? The wisest thing the Manteuffel cabinet did was to preserve the neutrality of Prussia in the Crimean war, and the only result of that war was to divert Russian energy from the south to the west, where it comes into collision with Germany. The plain duty of Prussia, concludes the *Jahrbucher*, is therefore to "support Russia in her Eastern policy, and in the inevitable violation of the humiliating conditions of the Paris treaty of 1856." It must be confessed that this reasoning is not without force, always supposing that Russia is ready to pay for the connivance of Prussia in her Eastern policy with the very handsome gift of Poland and the Baltic provinces. But is this the case? The writer in the *Jahrbucher* seems to forget that the possession of Poland as a powerful instrument of Russian influence in Europe is as important an element in the traditional policy of Peter the Great as the acquisition of Constantinople.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—It is said that the following memorandum is being signed by a large number of members of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons:—

"This settlement, situate in the centre of British North America, contains a population of about 12,000 British subjects, principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is the seat of bishops of the Church of England and of the Roman Catholic Church, who have missions throughout the whole territory, extending from the western boundaries of Canada to the Rocky Mountains.

"The only form of government which the people of this settlement possess is that provided for in the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, dating from the reign of Charles the Second, and which is now universally admitted to be both unsuited and inadequate to the requirements of colonization, as practised at the present day. The slow progress of the Red River Settlement (which was founded by Lord Selkirk in 1811) is attributed solely to the want of that form of government under which the other British North American colonies have grown up and prospered, for several recent surveys and explorations have proved that around the Red River Settle-

ment and along the valley of the Saskatchewan an ample fertile territory exists for the formation of a great colony, with almost boundless agricultural and mineral resources.

"The natural formation of the country is peculiarly favourable. The great Saskatchewan river rises in the Rocky Mountains and flows directly eastward into Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable for upwards of 800 miles, and while, therefore, preserving an equable climate, it affords also great facility of transit between the British possessions on the Atlantic and those on the Pacific coast.

"The government of the United States have formed their adjoining country into three territories, with properly constituted governments and represented by members in Congress at Washington.

"To ensure the speedy settlement of this great country by British subjects and the proper development of its agricultural and mineral resources, the almost universal opinion prevails that it should be forthwith formed into a Crown colony, and with that object the inhabitants of Red River settlement have repeatedly and recently addressed her Majesty.

"The object of the signers of this memorandum is to obtain a committee for the purpose of taking such measures as may lead the government to recommend her Majesty to appoint a Governor and Council for the Red River settlement. We shall return to a discussion of the whole question as to the best means of settling the North West Territory at an early date."

A STATE SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY.—At the monthly meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a special committee presented a memorial they had prepared, pointing out that in order to secure low charges and a full extension of the telegraphic system, it has become necessary that Government should take the control of the whole telegraphic system. They urge that such a course would be a great advantage to commerce; that in Belgium such a system has been very successful. They believe that under the control of one board a uniform rate of 6d. a message would yield a substantial profit.

THE OLDEST LIGHTNING-CONDUCTOR.—Arago, the celebrated French astronomer, wrote the following:—

"The temple of the Jews at Jerusalem existed for a period of nearly 1,000 years; for the temple of Solomon existed for nearly 400 years, and the second temple for nearly 600 years. This temple was, by its situation, more particularly exposed to the very frequent and violent thunder-storms in Palestine. Nevertheless neither the Bible nor Josephus mentions that it was ever struck by lightning. The cause of this is very simple. By a fortuitous circumstance, the temple of Jerusalem was provided with a lightning-conductor, which came very near that used by us. The roof of the temple, similar to those found in Italy, was covered with thickly gilt wood. Lastly, beneath the forecourt of the temple, there were cisterns into which flowed the water coming from the roof by means of metal pipes. Here we find such a multitude of lightning conductors, that *Lichtenberg* was right when he maintained that the mechanism of the like constructions in our days is far from presenting an apparatus so well adapted to produce the desired effect."—*Hebrew Record.*

In *Disraeli's Amenities of Literature*, the history of penitentiaries is well given. Caxton introduced the Roman pointing, the dash being the only mark they used. That was softened to the comma, and the colon was introduced to "show that there was more to come." The semi-colon is a Latin delicacy long resisted by the obtuse English typographers. The Bible of 1502 does not contain it, but it appears in that of 1633 and afterwards. Chalmers thinks that the use of the semi-colon would have saved Shakespeare from his commentators.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The master-bakers of this city, who constitute a protective society, have again raised the price of bread an additional penny on the 4 lb. loaf. The price is now 11d.—a pretty stiff figure, considering the price of flour. We have been informed by a baker that the master-bakers have been increasing the price of their bread recently at the rate of 6s. 6d. for every additional increase of 25 cents on the barrel of flour.—*Toronto Leader.*

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS. A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be ad-
dressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

Sundry Claims!

PERTAINING to the Late Firm of DEANS & GRAY
have been deposited with G. D. RAWE, Esq.,
and all Parties Concerned are requested to make pay-
ment to Mr. Rawe, who is duly authorized to grant
Receipts during the absence of the Subscriber.
JAMES DEANS.

Madoc, 20th April, 1867.

GOLD! GOLD!!

To Miners and Others.

CLAIMS OF ONE ACRE OR MORE, in the Vi-
cinity of the RICHARDSON MINE, to SELL
or LEASE on the Most Favourable Terms; the main
object being to Develop the Gold-bearing Lands of
Madoc.—For particulars as to Terms, &c., apply to
either of the Undersigned at Madoc Village:—

E. D. O'FLYNN.
DR. J. S. LOOMIS.
R. P. YOUNG.
DR. RICHARD JONES.



THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

The General Election.

In reply to an address recently presented to the
Hon. Mr. Tilley, at St. John, New Brunswick, he
made use of the following language, which may be
taken as pointing to the time when the new elections
under Confederation will come off in Canada:—

"In all probability the Act of Confederation would
take effect about the beginning of July, and the
elections for Ottawa would in that case be early in
August."

It is now upwards of a month since the Hon. Bill
Flint offered his services to the electors of Hastings
County, to assist them in the choice of suitable can-
didates under the new state of affairs. So far, no
public response has been made to that address. I rou-
thly it may be inferred, either that Mr. Flint has
over-estimated the extent of his ability to influence
the result of the elections in this county, or that
both the old political parties are here so completely
disorganized or intimately fused, that the old wire-
pullers are unable to make the machine work
smoothly. Perhaps, however, while the rank and
file are left discontentedly in the dark, some deep
strategy is being quietly perfected, which will make
a short, sharp and decisive work of the next election
contest in North Hastings, as the Prussians did in the
campaign of last summer with the Austrians.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

Under the influence of bright skies and a brisk
breeze wind, the fearfully muddy roads, which have
been literally "a caution," are rapidly drying up,
and in a few days' time travel to the Mining regions
will no longer be a mild sort of purgatory. Although
the chief amount of travel still comes by way of
Belleville, other places are also putting on lines of

stage, and people "from the front," but living to
the west of Belleville, will be invited to make their
way to Madoc through Brighton or Trenton, via
Stirling. Had our suggestion—made some months
since—for the construction of a tramway along the
line of the County road from Belleville to Madoc,
been favourably entertained by the people of Bel-
leville, they would this season, in all probability, have
reaped a rich harvest in the shape of handsome di-
vidends; but the idea was "buried" in the most de-
cided manner, for reasons which we perfectly well
understood: and the chief profits of this lucrative
business, instead of being retained in the county, will
be carried off by more enterprising persons from a
distance, who use, free of toll or license, the county
roads maintained by a direct tax upon our farmers.
The latter, from the manner in which the roads have
been cut up by the heavy passenger traffic, are un-
able, now, to take to market one-third of the loads
they used to draw.

The Richardson Mine will probably not be opened
before the 1st of May. The shaft is still firmly en-
closed; and operations will not be commenced until
the buildings for the accommodation of the miners,
superintendent, &c., and the protection of the works,
are thoroughly completed.

We have been shown, by R. Tivy, Esq., of Tudor,
a piece of white quartz, containing a very fine speci-
men of gold, which was found last week by Mr. D.
Ganter, on his land, lots 15 and 16, block A, in the
township of Tudor, about two miles and a half from
the northern town-line of Madoc. The ore is of a
lighter yellow tint than that from the Richardson
Mine.

A small show of gold was obtained on Wednesday
from the loose debris lying around a ledge of quartz
on lot 28 in the 2nd concession of Tudor, a short dis-
tance from the north-west corner of Madoc. Three
or four pans of the dirt were washed, and each time
the gold was visible. This we have from reliable
authority. The lot has been sold to some American
miners.

Mr. Empey exhibited this week a small piece of
quartz which he took from the opening on Mr. Mark
Runnings' land, 20 in the 3rd concession of Madoc.
This quartz contained a distinct particle of gold.

Mr. John Innes, of Kinloss, in the county of Bruce,
a gentleman who has just returned from the gold
mines of Nevada, where he still owns an interest, was
in the village on Tuesday. Mr. Innes is employed
by some gentlemen in Hamilton to prospect for them.
He has purchased from Joseph Kemp, of Cashel, Lot
No. 25 in the 4th Con. of that township, for \$1,000
cash, and has gone back there to commence working
at once. We shall look with great interest for the
result of Mr. Innes's operations. If gold should be
found there it will go far to establish the entire sec-
tion as a gold bearing region. Mr. Innes speaks very
favourably of the indications.

Six American gentlemen have formed a company
and purchased Mr. Jackson's land, eighteen acres,
part of No. 20 in the 4th concession of Madoc, for
\$6,000. This purchase has been made, we under-
stand, upon the strength of some gold discoveries
made in the bed or close to the banks of the Moira
River.

A mineral substance, supposed by some persons to
be silver, has been found in the claim on the island
in Hog Lake which we recently mentioned had been
leased by "Commodore" Perry to some parties in
Toronto. The real nature of the discovery will prob-
ably be soon satisfactorily established.

THE RECENT BURGULARY.—Den, Thompson and
James Wright, who had been discharged from custody
on Friday, were again arrested on suspicion of
being concerned in the robbery of Mr. R. P. Young's
store.—Wright, who went to Belleville on Saturday
morning, returned to within a short distance of the
village about eight o'clock in the evening, and then
had an interview with Thompson on the road; while
the lad who drove the buggy he had hired was direct-
ed to drive slowly into the village, but not to allow
the horse to be stopped on any account. After the
conference with Thompson, and it is conjectured, one
or more others, had terminated, Wright drove off
again in the direction of Belleville, while Thompson
returned to Madoc. Information of this fact having
been received, Constable McDonald and a party
started in pursuit, and arrested Wright at the Five
Mile House. On his person being searched, Wright
was found to be in possession of a larger sum of
money than was found upon him on the preceding
day; and this he accounted for by asserting that he
had just borrowed \$12 from Mr. Greenwood, the
keeper of the Five Mile House. On McDonald in-

quiring subsequently of Mr. Greenwood what amount
he had loaned to Wright, he at once denied having
lent him any at all.—Thompson was then arrested in
Madoc, by Constable Bateman, who on searching his
clothes and valise, found only silver to the amount
of about three York shillings; but Thompson was
soon afterwards asking for change for a \$5 bill,
which he said he had borrowed from a friend. Bate-
man changed the note, and thus secured it.—On sus-
picion of complicity in the affair, two other men
were arrested, but subsequently discharged without
examination, as there was nothing like legal evidence
against them.—On Monday, Wright and Thompson
again underwent examination, when the above facts
came out in evidence, but although Mr. Young was
able to swear that similar notes to those found on
them were among those he lost, he could not posi-
tively identify those produced.—The accused were
therefore liberated on bail until Thursday, when they
duly made their appearance, and were finally dis-
charged after declining to give any explanation as to
whom they obtained the money from, which was
found on them subsequently to their first examina-
tion and discharge.

A REVOLVER STOLEN.—The professional thieves
who infest Madoc at present have given another proof
of their skill, and of their determination to pay ex-
penses by letting no chance slip. On Wednes-
day evening, a four-barrelled revolver was disposed
of by raffle at the Royal Hotel.—Mr. Terryberry hap-
pened to be the winner, and after paying down his
money and standing treat, he naturally inquired for
his newly acquired property.—Only to make the dis-
covery, that it had in that short time been appropri-
ated by some one else, and that it was nowhere to be
found! In all probability it has gone the same way
as the contents of Mr. R. P. Young's cash-box—that
is to say, down the Belleville road.

ROW IN MADOC.—A serious row occurred at Madoc in one
of the hotels there on Saturday night, about a small hotel bill,
and one of the roughs drew his revolver, and snatched his
revolver at the head of the barkeeper. Knives and revolvers
were seen, as "thick as blackberries," and it was feared that a
general riot would take place, but it was fortunately prevented.
The people were so exasperated by this occurrence, that the
ringleaders, fearing to be brought to speedy justice, fled for
Belleville, and took the train West, on Monday.—Chronicle

Our contemporary has been altogether wrongly in-
formed as to the facts of the little "difficulty" which
occurred at the "Hastings House" on Sunday night
last, and which was by no means of the serious char-
acter represented. No "rough," resisting the pay-
ment of his hotel-bill, snatched a revolver at the head
of the barkeeper; but one of the barkeepers, who
was slightly the worse for liquor, on being remon-
strated with for needlessly assaulting an old man,
struck a resident of the township, who thereupon
knocked him down. Then the barkeeper drew his
revolver; but instead of frightening his antagonist
by so doing, was only knocked down again. He then
appealed for assistance to the other barkeeper, who
also drew his revolver. Some of the village boys
then interfered on the other side. The result, how-
ever, was "nobody hurt;" and Mr. Moon showed
his disapprobation of the indiscretion displayed by
the barkeeper who first drew a revolver, by prompt-
ly paying him off and discharging him forthwith.

MAP AND PLAN ENGRAVING.—The attention of par-
ties requiring maps and plans engraved, or litho-
graphed, is directed to the advertisement of Messrs.
Brown & Butz, Hamilton. Being practical men,
they can furnish not only good but cheap work.

Mr. J. W. Dufosse, who for the last two years
has conducted the male department of the village
school, has been compelled, on account of his health
being affected, to resign the position which he has
filled with such very general satisfaction.—He has
entered into business in the boot, shoe, and leather
selling line; and we hope that he will find his new
employment both healthy and profitable.

The following appeared under the head of
"Provincial Items," in last Monday's Leader:—

The mounted police at Belleville are reported to
be a very efficient body of men. The uniform is blue,
with gold buttons and facings. The troop consists
of 25 men, a sergeant-major, sergeant and corporal.
The pay of the sergeant-major (Corporal Foxton, late
of the Kingston police) is \$3 25 per day; of the ser-
geant, \$2 75; of the corporal \$2 50, and of the pri-
vates \$2 25 per day, with forage for the horses.—
The troop has left Belleville for their new barracks at Ma-
doc, which has been built specially for their accom-
modation, with stables attached.

H'm! Neither "The Mounted" nor their new bar-
racks have yet been seen in Madoc.

tion, the writer of it would appear to think that there is a very general desire—not only on the part of the people of Madoc, but of others as well—to claim for this small section of country the sole possession of gold mines, and a monopoly of the advantages and profits arising therefrom. This is a mistake. Some months since, the opinion was editorially expressed in this paper, that Madoc would eventually probably prove to be only the commencement of the gold regions. We have no objection to the suggestion of "A Traveller," that "the thousands who are crowding to Madoc, and expending large sums of money in mineral lands, would make much more profitable bargains by travelling eastward."—for Madoc has got the start, and will keep it, we have no doubt. "All is not gold that glitters," however, and our neighbours of Addington County who hanker after a share of our prosperity, must also make up their minds to bear their fair proportion of its corresponding drawbacks in the shape of sharper, gamblers, thieves, pickpockets and burglars. For the rest, we think "A Traveller" for talking so much pains to offer proof to "all the world and the rest of mankind," that gold in central Canada is not a fable invented for the special benefit of Madoc, but a reality believed in by the people of other townships, near enough to judge and explore for themselves.

In the Editor of the Napanee Standard.

Gold not Confined to Madoc.

DEAR SIR,—Should the anticipations of the many thousands whose eyes are turned to the goldfields of Canada fail to be realized, and should the glowing expectations of sudden wealth and massive fortunes, which have been indulged in by the million, vanish like the bubble of a dream, leaving not a wreck behind, save bitter remorse and sore disappointment, Tamworth and its virtuous inhabitants must be acquitted of any blame. No newspaper correspondent and no professional letter-writer in Tamworth (and our little town joins in a numerous staff of both, as your columns attest) have yet tried their hand on the gold question. No professional geologist in Tamworth is yet given to the world the result of his experiences and observations, in connection with the precious ores and valuable indications here, (and we have live geologists here.) Nor has any government commissioner, with blowpipe in hand, checks divided, and lips compressed, (and such gentleman are common here too) attempted any effort at sensation making. No exciting tales of vast treasures concealed beneath the snow-capped hills, and nestling in the sleeping valleys between, in the numerous mineral townships north of here, have been heralded through the public press. And yet, after having heard much pains during the last six months, to post myself on the Canadian gold question, obtaining information from every possible source within my reach, examining rocks and stones from various parts of the globe, and from almost every mineral district in the world, including the famous Madoc mines, and travelling several hundred miles through the mineral district, I unhesitatingly give it as my opinion, that a part of the township of Sheffield, and the townships of Kenebec, Barrie, Abner, Denbigh, Clarendon, Oden, Hinchinbrook and Beesford will be found among the richest in the mineral district. In all these townships there are indications of gold, silver, copper and lead, but in none are the indications of the existence of the precious metals more abundant and promising than in the township of Kenebec and a part of Sheffield. In all the above townships, the occupied lands along the leading roads, and in those from the settlers by mining companies, and in several places parties are at work, with very flattering prospects of shortly striking the precious ore. Small shows of gold have been found in three or four different places in the township of Kenebec. On Mulleneix' lot, No. 31, in last concession, where a piece is being sunk, a very handsome show of gold has been found some days ago. And on Isiah Thompson's lot, north of Bull Lake, a good sample has been found, and on several other lots, traces of gold, silver and lead have been discovered. On Mr. Bodge's lot, near Mr. Eli Clark's, in the township of Barrie, a specimen of gold, about the size of a bean, was found about two weeks ago, in the sand, after sinking a shaft nine feet; and Mr. Scott, near the same place, found a small specimen on his lot, about the same

some good specimens, and assured me that the indications of the existence of the precious metals in Denbigh are as promising as any he ever saw. Mr. Lane feels confident that large deposits of gold and silver will be found in Denbigh. Mr. Barton, near Playfair's corner, showed me some rich specimens and informed me that he sent some to Kingston to be tested, and was assured that the quartz he sent contained gold. The Tamworth mining company are now sinking a shaft on Mr. James Switzer's lot, in the tenth concession of Clarendon, with every prospect of success. This company has engaged in the gold operations with an energy which cannot fail to secure a large reward, if the golden dreams which so many have indulged in, during the last six months, are to be realized. Messrs. Dunning and Forward of Napanee showed me a beautiful specimen of pure native silver, which they found in the rear part of the township of Kenebec—I believe they secured the lot. Mr. Black of Camden, who has been constituted mineral agent of the Company's lands, in the townships of Camden and Sheffield, and who has been prospecting on these lands all winter, is now sinking a shaft near this place. Mr. Black feels confident that he will find gold, and that gold, silver and platinum exist in large quantities near Tamworth. The Tamworth company commenced to sink a shaft on Mr. L. Wager's place, about half a mile from here, about two months ago, but suspended operations until the weather became more favourable; they intend shortly to recommence work here; they expect to find silver. I have then, hurriedly and in a rambling way, given a broken detail of the gold operations, the prospects and indications connected therewith in this locality and the townships north and east of this. My object is not to stimulate excitement or create a sensation, but to give facts and to let the public know, if the precious metals exist in Canada, to the extent it is supposed they do, their existence is not confined to Madoc alone. And indeed we are of opinion that the thousands who are crowding to Madoc, and expending large sums of money in purchasing mineral lands, would make much more profitable bargains by travelling eastward a little. There is no question but that if mining is to amount to anything, and if gold in any considerable quantity, exists in the back townships, Tamworth is destined to become one of the most important towns in this part of Canada, and will be the business centre of a large mineral district. My advice however is to all parties, don't be too fast.

A TRAVELLER.

Tamworth, April 3rd, 1867.

Russian America.

The Senate of the United States has approved of the treaty ceding Russian America to the government of the United States. Some modifications of the original treaty have been made; as it seems, says the Kingston News, the members of the Senate were unwilling to accept the special privileges conferred to companies and individuals in that country. The repeal of these franchises has cost an additional two millions. It may be said that nine millions is a dear privilege to pay for the narrow ocean strip of thirty miles, since the territory west of Mount Elias, which is within the Arctic circle, is practically worthless. It remains now for the House of Representatives to vote the money to complete the purchase.

Fearing that the Russo-American treaty might be rejected by the Senate, Mr. Seward has procured letters from Gen. Halleck, commanding in California; Gen. Meigs, U. S. Quartermaster General; Commodore Rogers and others, favouring the purchase. Gen. Halleck telegraphs from San Francisco that the value of the territory is greater than has been supposed, and that the rejection of the treaty would cause great dissatisfaction on the California coast.

The New York Tribune gives a different account of the country to some of the glowing descriptions published, and continues its hostility to the treaty. It thus mercilessly ridicules Mr. Seward's "stroke of diplomacy."

"Mr. Seward's geographical discoveries continue to be telegraphed over the country, and every man who has known another man who has ever been in Russian America is produced to give a description of the country. On paper there is no place like Russian America. The climate is delicious, and quite warm in winter; yet the ice-fields are inexhaustible, and in the burning heat of the Arctic summer the Esquimaux take refuge in their shade. The country is covered with pine forests, and vegetable gardens flourish along the coast, whereon the walrus are also found in vast multitudes. Wheat, Seals, Barley,

All the luxuries and necessities of life are grouped together, so that in a comparison of Mr. Seward's documents we find the polar bear reclining among roses, barley ripening on icebergs, grass of luxuriant growth over which the Esquimaux shuffle with snowshoes, and winter everywhere sleeping in the lap of May. It is the isothermal line which works these wonders. It can be ciphered out, as Mr. Seward shows, that the preponderance of the isothermal line makes the climate of the most extraordinary kind, so that while the Russians and Esquimaux have always shivered the year round in their furs, the American settler in a loose linen coat will be compelled to carry an umbrella to protect him from the sun. Yet if he would be sold, he may be. Ice is always handy. He would roam through a grand and solitary waste, where the polar bear is monarch of all he surveys, he has only to step out to his front door. Voilà! cries the delighted secretary of state. Would he prefer a thickly settled country, with farms, and gardens, peaceable Esquimaux, and Arcadian Indians, then he has only to step out of his back door. All tastes are gratified in Mr. Seward's land, which is not Russian America, but Utopia. On paper it is a wonderful country: on ice it is what is generally called a big thing.

But the rose-colours in which Mr. Seward drapes his telegrams will fade long before the unhappy immigrant reaches the Zero islands. Martin Chuzzlewit bought town lots in the flourishing city of Eden, and found his front door in the middle of a swamp. The poor settler who goes to Sitka—on which little island the Russians have with difficulty made a settlement—to raise wheat, or barley, or oats, will find that his fields are ice fields, and need to be cultivated with snow plows. We have heard of people going to Russian America, but never heard of anybody staying there, except those who were frozen in the snow; nor is it probable that the enthusiasm of the secretary of state will result in his immigration.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, with true Yankee instincts, enters into a calculation of what it will cost the United States to govern the ice-bound territory and its 40,000 savage inhabitants, "now crawling over the country in snowshoes." A regiment of infantry, each man of which costs \$1,100 a year at Washington, and six men-of-war which each cost a million a year to maintain at sea, will be required in the new territory, together with all the costly machinery of a territorial government. "Indian wars," he says "would inevitably follow. They could not be avoided. On the Nebraska plains it now costs us \$115,000 to kill one Indian. It would cost \$300,000 a head to kill Seward's Indians." The correspondent calls those members of the Senate who support the treaty "Esquimaux Senators," and says that "among too many of them prevailed the idea, served up and swallowed with the treaty rosin, and the treaty boiled, at Mr. Seward's dinner table, that it is fatal to a public man in America to vote against an acquisition of territory."

SELF-COMPLACENCY.—The "Yankee" correspondent of the London Spectator thus treats of his own peculiar species:—

"Aside from the fact that there are more Englishmen than Yankees in New York—I really mean more men who were born and bred in the Old England than in the New—it has been my fortune, my good fortune, I heartily say, to know and to meet many English travellers in this country and in Canada, of the cultivated classes, not a few of whom were of rank, and of acknowledged social distinction in their rank; and yet I will risk the ridicule of my readers by saying that the best bred people, men and women, the most truly courteous, and save for its implication of artificiality, I would say courtly gentlemen that I have ever seen, were in New England villages—men who had, some of them, and whose fathers had had, but a few hundreds of dollars to live upon. It is in no beautiful spirit that I write this. For as I remarked before, it ought to be so. In this matter we have the advantage."

The Sparrows imported from England to Boston and New York have survived the winter well, and are now engaged in looking up quarters in which to become permanent householders. Seeing that the experiment of acclimatizing the sparrow on this continent has proved successful, fresh importations are being made, and a flock of several hundreds left in the last Liverpool steamer. These, however, came from Belfast, but are the same bird known as the English sparrow. In a few months some of these pert, hardy fellows may find their way up to Canada. They would be welcome.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES OF MINING LANDS FOR SALE, in the Fourth and Fifth Concessions of MADOC.
 The above will be sold in small lots, if desired by purchasers. Apply to the undersigned, on Lot No. 10, 4th Concession, Madoc, April 12th, 1867.

Canadian, American, United States, Express Co.
 We are prepared to do a general EXPRESS Business, making close connection with all the leading Express Companies of Canada and the United States.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and LIGHT FREIGHTS forwarded to all parts of the country. COLLECTIONS promptly attended to.

PETTEE, GUSTIN, & CO.
 Express Office, at the Stage Office of Pettie, Gustin, & Co. at A. F. Wood's Store, W. W. HOUSE, Agent.
 Madoc, April 13th, 1867.

BROWN & BAUTZ,
PRACTICAL
Lithographers, Engravers & Printers,
 Corner of James and King William Streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.
 Maps, Plans, Cheques, Debitures, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Business and Visiting Cards, etc., etc.
 April 10th, 1867.

LIST OF LETTERS
 Remaining in Madoc Post Office, April 1st, 1867.

Anderson, J. F.	Eastman, Mrs M	McCoey, Wm
Brown, A.	Embury, Wm B	McBride, A.
Buckler, Mrs V	Ferguson, Robert T	McMartin, Dennis
Bulley, Thos	Gardiner, John	McKay, Hugh
Best, Wm	Gordon, John	McLeod, Hugh
Badley, Mary Jane	Gallanough, A	Neal, Robert
Racen, Robert	Gray, John	Palmer, Rufus
Brown, John 2	Howey, F. A	Paul, David
Bull, Jno	Herbertson, H J	Parks, Wm
Britten, Ephraim	Howard, B D	Rose, Uriah
Bateman, James	Hyland, Sarah Jane	Rollins, Samuel
Bird, Robert	Hannet, Thos	Robins, Samuel
Best, John, Jr	Hers, Robert	Richardson Sage
Bird, Henry	Howe, Joseph	Rose, Geo
Blake, Eliza Jane	Harris, A R	Sanders, Benj
Bennett, Henry	Kellar, Isaac	Shackleton, Thos
Carson, James	Kirkpatrick, W	Smith, Wm
Cookley, Samuel	Lewis, Mrs Mary A	Shorelin, Stephen
Chapman, Henry P	Lloyd, Magdalene	Stephens, Hy
Cain, Mrs Hannah	Lay, James B	Stewart, Peter
Cobb, James D	McCall, Edward	Smith, Almida
Dixon, W	McGrath, Archibald	Worce, Laura
Davis, Elsie	McGrath, James	Wardlaw, Mrs Wm
Doran, Jno	McGeorge, Charlotte	Ward, James
Davis, Nancy Ann	McArthur, D J	Whitmore, James
Davis, Mrs C E	McIntyre, Alex	
Dennough, George	McIntosh, Hugh 2	
Empery, A P		

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.
 E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Application for Road Allowance.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next Regular Meeting of the Municipal Council of Madoc, application will be made by Levis Empery and John Cooke for a portion of the original road allowance between the 2nd and 3rd Concessions across Lot 19, — the said Road Allowance being of no public benefit, and can never be travelled — the said Levis Empery and John Cooke having given to the Township a road between Lots 19 and 29 in the 2nd Concession; and John Cooke has also given 20 feet from the south end of Lot 19 in the 2nd Concession and half way through said Concession.
 By Order.
 J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.
 Office, Town-Hall, March 25, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.
 All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with an favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. This inducement will be applied to.
CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

Workshop To Let.
 In the Village of Madoc, about 24 feet by 15 feet.
 Apply to Mr. C. GREAM, Conveyancer.

KENNEDY & WILLIAMS,
Wholesale Provision Merchants,
Queen's Block, Madoc.
 CAN always supply HOPKINS, MINERS, SHOPS, &c., with the Best Quality of
 BBL. PORK, HAMS, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, all kinds of BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, &c.
 Agents for Morrison, Taylor & Co., TORONTO.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The "New Dominion" Hotel,
Millbridge, Hastings Road.
GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion," — Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.
 A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.
ISAAC GOLDING.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!
E. E. GILBERT,
Canada Engine Works, Montreal,
MANUFACTURING for the Chaudiere district and will keep in Stock, the most approved GOLD-CRUSHING and SEPARATING Machinery —
 STAMP MILLS, SCREENS, &c. — Latest Improved AMALGAMATING PANS, with steam bottoms, &c.
 Any parties having ledges showing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favourable terms.
 The necessary plans and information furnished with Mills.
 738 St Joseph Street, Montreal.

TO MINING COMPANIES.
THE MINING INTEREST in some very Important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to
 J. IVERS, 530 Craig Street, Montreal.

Building Lots, and Dwelling FOR SALE.
THE Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr William Caldwell, together with the Building Lots adjoining, will be sold, SEPARATELY, at moderate prices and easy terms of payment. Apply to the subscriber,
JAMES DEANS,
 Or to CHARLES GREAM, Esq. Agent for the Russell Estate, and General Land Broker.
 Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

BEDS! BEDS!
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!!
MATRESSES, Beaver Hair, Excelsior, Moss, Sea Grass, &c.
"SPRING BEDS" of the latest style.
COUCHES, LOUNGES, SOFAS, &c.
BERDRETTES, with mattresses complete, suitable for Hotels and Minors.
 Manufactured by G. A. COULSON, Late of Ottawa city, and for sale by DEANS, GRAY, & MCGREGOR, Madoc.
 N. B. — HOTEL-KEEPERS and others wanting a quantity of BEDS, will be furnished at Most Reasonable Rates.
 All Work Manufactured by Mr. Coulson, Guaranteed as represented.
 Madoc, February 28, 1867.
 G. A. COULSON.

GOLD LANDS.
ABOUT 15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, within the Gold Regions of Madoc.
 For Lists and Particulars apply to the Proprietor.
 T. D. LEDYARD,
 74, Yonge street, Toronto.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,
Madoc Village, C. W.
THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.
 The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.
 LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.
ROBINSON & WEISS,
 Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

FOR SALE.
THE LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL FRAME HOUSE, with half an acre of Land, at KELLARS' BRIDGE, on the Hastings Road, at its junction with the road to Marmora, Peterborough and the West.
 This Property is situated on the River Moira about two miles to the North of the Richardson Road, and in the immediate vicinity of several lots on which Mining Operations are now being carried on; and is therefore in the heart of the Gold Region of the Township of Madoc. It is on the road to the Township of Tabor in which Gold has been found, and of Grimsby, which is about to be surveyed, preparatory to be thrown into the Gold Mining District. — It is consequently, one of the most desirable situations in North Hastings, either for a TAYLOR or General Business Stand. — For Terms apply at the MERCURY Office, Madoc.

Lot No. 15, Sixth Concession, Madoc.
THIS Lot contains 300 ACRES, and is situated about half a mile to the South-East of the RICHARDSON MINE and the Village of ELDORADO. GOLD has recently been found on the farm, in two Quartz Ledges which run across it. There are Two Log-Houses, and a large Frame Barn and two Frame Sheds on the Farm.
Also,
Three Lots in the Village of Eldorado,
 Nos. 112, 123 and 124 Centre street.
 For Terms, apply on the premises to JOHN N. MOORE.
The East Half of No. 14, 6th Con., Madoc.
 This Lot lies South of No. 15, and is equally promising, as the same Gold-bearing quartz ledges above-mentioned run right across it. For Terms, apply on the premises to JOHN & JAMES MOORE.
 Madoc, April 9th, 1867.

\$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY FOR SALE!!
CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES AND DWELLINGS: —
IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.
 Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling. No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon. No. 3, East side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.
 One Acre of Land, being part of No. 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as a Grocery and dwelling. One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 8th Concession. Lot No. 32, 8th Con. One hundred and thirty-three Acres.
IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR, LAKE, WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVR.
 Lot No. 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge), consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the Hotel occupied by R. VanKleeck.
 Nos. 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
 No. 15, in the 11th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
 One Acre of Land, and a good House, at Beaver Creek. H.R. Lot 84 (Free Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
 Also, Lot 84 in the Township of LAKE.
 No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
 Also, part of 2 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 50 Acres.
 Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.
 I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc, — 300 Acres.
 Madoc, Jan. 28, 1867.
 EDWARD FRANKLIN.

Pork! Pork!! Pork!!
HEAVY MESS PORK, EXTRA PRIME PORK, BACON (in cases of about 400 lbs. each), SUGAR CURED HAMS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR SALE at the BELLEVILLE FLOUR AND FEED STORE, Front Street.
 As Terms are strictly Cash, Prices will be most favourable.
 Belleville, March 22nd, 1867.
 N.B. — As his Stock in trade is large and various, inquire for anything you want before purchasing elsewhere. — J.M.
 JAS. MEAGHER, Jr.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.
ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.
J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,
 (Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)
 Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
 At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
 DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.
SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

MICROSCOPES & MERCURY

AT WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

AT WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY,

AT WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

A SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF ROOM PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,

AT WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, AND STATIONERY,

AT WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS.

AT WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECIPES CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED, AND SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH,

AT WILSON'S DRUG STORE, DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, the 22nd day of APRIL instant, for the dispatch of business.

By order, J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town Hall, April 6, 1867.

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby Given that the COURT of REVISION for the Township of MADOC will be held at the TOWN-HALL, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April instant, at TEN o'clock, A.M.

All parties who have lodged Appeals against being over-assessed are requested to attend. By Order,
J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, April 6, 1867.

School-Teacher Wanted.

A TEACHER—Male or Female—wanted in Union School Section, No. 5, TUDOR and LAKE. Apply to the Trustees.—April 13, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby Gives Notice that he will not be answerable for or pay any DEBTS contracted by his Wife, SYNTIA SNYDER, or sanction any trading with her by any one.

Madoc, April, 1867

DANIEL SNYDER

For Sale at C. G. Wilson's.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, F.L.S., Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West." This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region, are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor in the section, should secure a copy at once.

Price, in Pocket Case, 50 Cents

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, April 21, 1867.

ASHES.....	\$5.00	per 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall).....	\$1.75	
" (Spring).....	\$1.75	
BARLEY.....	60c	
RYE.....	70c	
OATS.....	50c	
PEAS.....	70c	
PORK.....	\$16.50	
HIDES.....	\$7.50	
SHEEPSKINS.....		
BUTTER.....	15c	
EGGS.....	7 1/2d	

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat.—None. Spring Wheat \$1.65 to \$1.75
Potash, \$4.75 Hides, 7.30 to \$7.50 Sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.25.
Barley, 55c to 60c Rye, 82c to 83c Peas, 76c to 78c.

ILLUSTRATED MONTREAL HERALD.—We have received from Messrs. Penny, Wilson & Co., a copy of their Illustrated Edition of the Montreal Herald. It is a double sheet, of eight large pages, four of which are devoted to very superior wood-cut engravings, with accompanying letter-press description, of public buildings and stores in Montreal just erected or in course of completion; the other four pages being filled with business advertisements. The whole serves to exhibit the progress of Montreal. We have examined the paper with a very considerable degree of interest; for never having paid a visit to Montreal, all we have heard of and of the improvements making there, had not prepared us to realize how closely the commercial capital of Canada is competing with London and New York, with both of which we have a pretty thorough acquaintance—in the style and appearance of its new places of business.—Twenty years ago there might have been finer mere shop-fronts in

Regent street; but at that time, any one of the buildings represented in the *Illustrated Herald* would have attracted general notice and admiration even in the Great Metropolis, and notwithstanding the more showy and decorated style which has since prevailed, they would even now rank high there. And scarcely a dozen years since, with the exception of the Astor House and Stewart's "Marble Palace,"—there was not in the whole length of Broadway a single building to compare in architectural design and effect with these new structures in Montreal. The *Illustrated Herald* consequently furnishes "ocular demonstration" of the fallacy of the popular opinion that Canadians are a slow and unprogressive people, and the country poor and unproductive—as compared with Americans and the United States:—for such architectural improvements are a very fair index of the rapid growth in wealth and population which has of late years taken place in the Province:—and the enterprising publishers ought to receive orders for a copy from every school section in the country, for the benefit of the rising generation.

Anglican Church.—ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S, MADOC.—Rev. K. L. JONES, INCUMBENT.—Sunday School, 9 A.M. Matins, Ante-Com., and Sermon, Sunday, 11 A.M. (Sittings free).—Lent Services, Friday, 7 P.M.—Baptisms on the Second Sunday in each month.

Presbyterian.—ST. PETER'S.—Sabbath School, 9 1/2 A.M. Forenoon Service at 11 A.M. Afternoon Service at 3 P.M. Bible Class on Monday Evenings, at 4 to 7.—Seats free immediately round the Pulpit and in the Gallery. Strangers and Visitors are particularly invited.—ST. PAUL'S, (about 1 1/2 mile West from Eldorado Village).—Service every Sabbath afternoon at 3 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Notes in given in the London Gazette that the Queen's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 25.

Farmers generally report that the winter appears to have done some of its worst in a cold condition.

A new locomotive has been turned out of the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company's Works at Kingston for the Nova Scotia Railway, at a cost of about \$16,000. This is the fifteenth locomotive turned out of these works within a year.

After twenty-one years' service in the army, sergeant-major Hanco has obtained his discharge, at Montreal, from the 100th regiment, in which he has been sergeant-major for the last seven years. During that time he was never reproved by his superiors for neglect of duty. He is in possession of long service and good conduct medals.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

A large anti-Chinese meeting was held in San Francisco on the 6th ult.; the object being to organize a Pacific Anti-Coolie Association, and the formation of clubs in every ward of the city pledged not to patronize any man who employed Chinese labour. Speeches were made against Chinese immigration, and a Mr. Cox, from Australia, advised the forcible expulsion of the coolies from the State.

The British Government deviated from its purpose of pressing for the rendition of Lamirande at the request of Lamirande himself, who renounced the benefit of the intervention, after formally demanding it, by a declaration, dated Feb. 17, in which he states that his motives are a "desire to avoid a continued publicity in the interest of his family, to whom it was very painful, and a sincere and complete repentance by which he hopes to expiate his offence."

The Father Point Light house and dwelling-house have been burned to the ground. The oil, powder and firewood in the buildings were saved.

Mr. R. W. Cruise has left for Ireland to prove his title as heir to a large landed estate, bequeathed to him by a deceased uncle, who died in India some years ago. The value of the property is estimated at £28,000, with an annual rental of £3,600.

The lumbermen in Lower Canada are breaking camp and preparing to drive their logs. The season, on the whole, is said to have been a good one. In the earlier part it was unfavorable, but the later months have made ample compensation for previous loss time. Last year's sales of logs were generally good, except in the case of some contracts which were made at a low figure.

The discharge of Lieut. Col. Browne by a verdict of acquittal amid applause in court, and a complimentary declaration from the Bench, reminds us of some acquittals of ladies who had murdered their paramours in the States. It would really appear to be a popular and honourable thing for an officer high in rank and the confidence of his superiors to abuse that rank and confidence by embezzling, if not stealing the funds entrusted to him for the payment of the men under his command. Had the Colonel been an ordinary foreman in a workshop, who had run off with the money given him to pay the men, the verdict and sentence would probably have been very different.—*Montreal Witness*.

It is stated that one of the wounded Fenians who were taken to the Meath Hospital, received his injuries under the following circumstances:—It appeared that when the police and the insurgents encountered the "Captain" of the latter, he observed a police constable discharge his musket at his men. He immediately ordered one of his followers to step out from the ranks and "pick off" the constable. The man hesitated whereupon the American bravado drew his revolver and inflicted the mortal wound on the unfortunate man, as an example of the punishment that would be meted out for insubordination amongst the "Army of the Irish Republic." The deed is said to have created quite a different impression to that intended amongst the followers of the "Captain."

NEW ARTILLERY FOR THE FRENCH FLEET.—The French squadron is about to have its artillery completely changed. Sixty enormous breech-loaders, on improved carriages, are now ready, and are to be substituted for the guns at present in use. "The operation," says the *Gazette du Midi*, "will commence with the Solferino and the Couronne, which will land their numerous artillery in order to receive the guns of the new type; there will be fewer pieces, but they will be of greater power, and quantity will be advantageously replaced by quality. The other iron clads will in turn be similarly supplied and as soon as this change is effected the French fleet will be able to contend with impunity against all the Monitors past, present, and future."

An English statistic has found that since 1821 Mexico has had twenty-three presidents, seven dictators, two emperors, one vice-president, and one president-elect. The average of one ruler every sixteen months. Australian has had the longest reign of any of these.

A correspondent of the London Times remarks that Chittenden be enlisted in the English army, for the reason that they are hearty, strong, good-tempered, and can stand heat and cold; that they make excellent soldiers, and "will eat anything from roast beef and plum-pudding to rice and rats."

OLD CANADA.—In looking over the old map entitled the English Empire in North America, published in 1755, Canada, then belonging to the French, was bounded on the west by the river Outainais (Ottawa), on the east, by the river Bustard (Ottawa), near the present Manicouagan Point, about 40 miles west of Point de Monts, on the north by the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, and on the south by the river St. Lawrence. The country west, till lately Upper Canada, now by the act of confederation Ontario, was then called Northern Iroquois, and inhabited by the Indians bearing that name, and extended to the present Saranac. From thence westward to the river Mississippi, the country now comprising Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, &c., was chiefly inhabited by the Outagamis, Mascoutens, and the Sioux or Nadouesians Indians. Here and there scattered, over these large tracts of country from the Ottawa to the Mississippi, were a few French forts and settlements. Now look at the present map of the Kingdom of Canada from the Strait of Canoe, N.S., to the Straits of St. Clair, having its Parliament Buildings at Ottawa (which in point of architecture for any country) a place not then in existence. Go a step further back to 1659, when the Royal government in Canada was first established, and Mgr. de Laval arrived as the Vicer Apostolic of the See of Rome, and afterwards, in 1674, was named first Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Again to 1672, when De Courville obtained permission from the Iroquois to erect a trading fort at Cataragui (Kingston). Let our imagination picture the state and condition of Canada then, continually at war with the Iroquois Indians, and conjure up its march of civilization under the French rule till 1760, when Canada was solemnly transferred from the French to the British Crown. In one hundred years we have, by means of the Victoria Bridge, made an uninterrupted line of railway from Saranac to the Atlantic, and along its length there have arisen flourishing towns and cities, where there was then nothing but the primeval forest. We have a history since 1760, showing forth our valour and unity in the common defence of our country. Instance our war medal bearing on its clasp "Detroit, Fort Erie, Chateaugay," &c., &c. The population of Upper and Lower Canada has increased from about 100,000 (less than the present inhabitants of Montreal) to more than 3,000,000, or an increase of thirty-fold. Our commerce has increased to a greater proportion the ordinary revenue amounting to over \$12,000,000. It calls the imagination to conjure what we shall be in another fifty or a hundred years under a prosperous, peaceful and united confederation.—*Montreal News*.

SMART MEN.—The Hamilton Times of last week says:—"There seems to exist some biased ignorance on the subject of sugar-making in this locality. One gentleman, who lately emigrated from the mother country and purchased a farm, hearing there were immense profits to be realized from the manufacture of maple sugar, went to a crockery merchant and ordered 3,000 crocks, wherewith to catch sap. Being asked why he required so great a number, he replied, 'As the business seems to be of great promise, I intend to keep at it all summer.' Another man, who announced himself as thoroughly competent, was employed to supervise sugar making on a farm near the town. He was sent out to tap the trees, and very little sap being brought in, it was found that he had tapped over fifty trees, only about half a dozen of them being maples. The remainder were elms, oaks, or anything that came in his way."

The Lindsay Advocate says:—"A tree worth looking at was recently brought to the saw-mill at Keene. It was a pine, 121 feet in height, and at four feet from the ground measured 18½ feet in circumference. At a considerable distance from the ground it divided into two branches. It contained 3,000 feet of sawed timber, worth \$140, and the decayed portion was estimated to contain 800 feet more."

NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—We heard a gentleman with a strong nasal twang inquire at Hopps for "a stamp with the picture of a ground-hog on it." He wanted a five cent Canada postage stamp.—*Ot. Cu.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—We understood that His Excellency Viscount Monck will leave England about the 1st of June, on his return to Canada. His Excellency's visit to England, a journey of 30,000 miles, as a consequence of Confederation, which has received much evidence in well-informed circles, and therefore, he has been so intimately connected. Perhaps the date of his intended return may also be indicative of the period at which it is designed that the new Constitution shall take effect.—*Ottawa Times*.

VARIETIES.

Why is a newspaper like a wife?—Because every man ought to have one of his own.

A thrifty wife wonders why the men can't manage to do something useful. Might they not as well amuse themselves in smoking hams as smoking cigars?

A story is told of a young man who was crossed in love, and attempted suicide recently by taking a dose of yeast powder. He immediately rose above his troubles.

An Irishman, passing through a field of cattle, said to a friend, "Whenever you see a herd of cows all lying down, and one of them only standing up, that one is sure to be the bull."

The following novel advertisement lately appeared in the Times:—In answer to numerous inquiries the Director begs to announce that Beethoven's Septet, for winged and stringed instruments, will be performed at the Monday Popular Concert on Saturday afternoon, March 16th."

A Conservative M. P. was recently arguing that the National Debt was not at all a calamity, but afforded a good security for money, and was well distributed throughout the country, being a boon rather than an evil to the people. "Then double it; you can't have too much of a good thing," said a Liberal, M. P. amid considerable laughter.

When cock-fighting was in fashion, a gentleman having a match on in the country, gave two cocks in charge to his Irish servant to carry down. Put them together into a bag; on opening which on his arrival, he was not a little surprised to find one of them dead, and the other terribly wounded. Being scolded by his master for putting them into the same bag, he said he did not think there was any danger of their hurting each other, as they were going to fight on the same side.

The best bank ever known is a bank of earth; it never refuses to give discount to honest labour. And the best share is the ploughshare; on which dividends are always liberal.

A MIXIN' OF BABIES.—An exchange gets off the following funny row among the babies and their mothers. Some time ago there was a dancing party given "up north;" most of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones while the parents indulged in a "break down." No sooner had the women left the babies in charge of the mischievous devils than they stripped the infants, changed their clothes, giving the apparel of one to another. The dance over it was time to go home, and the mothers hurriedly took each a dress of her own, and started, some to their homes ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight. But the day following there was a tremendous row in the settlement: mothers discovered that a single night had changed the sex of their babies—observation discovered physical phenomena, and then commenced some of the tallest female pedestrianism. Living miles apart, it required two days to unmix the babies, and as many months to restore the women to their sweet dispositions. To this day it is unsafe for any of the baby-mixers to venture into the territory.

PLASTIC SLATE.—Alluding to the application of plastic slate to render woodwork fireproof, a writer in the American Petroleum Standard states that the slate is better if mixed for some time before it is used, and observes that it may be conveniently made in old kerosene (petroleum oil) barrels, which are strong, and can be bought second-hand very cheaply. A specimen from a burned building was exhibited to the Farmers' Club, which, although exposed to the full action of the fire, was neither consumed, charred, nor weakened.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 227.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, April 18.—Negotiations between France and Prussia have been broken off.

London, April 19.—Despatches received from Berlin state that the speech of King William on closing the parliament excites distrust throughout Germany. No further demands have yet been made upon Spain by the British government in the case of the steamer Tornado, which still remains unsettled.

April 20.—A despatch from the Berlin agency of the associated press, dated this evening, says a plan for the solution of the Luxemburg question was recently submitted to France and Prussia by the remaining great powers of Europe. Napoleon has since signified his willingness to accept the proposition embraced in this plan. Prussia, however, has not replied.

There is a growing feeling in the best informed circles, this evening, that these overtures will be successful, and that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

April 21.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he virtually resigns the leadership of the liberal party.

April 22.—Spain promises to give England full satisfaction and indemnity for the seizure of the Victoria, but her replies to the demands in the case of the Tornado still continue to be evasive and unsatisfactory.

Paris, April 18.—Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in France.

Berlin, April 18.—It is reported here that Napoleon is strengthening his forces and military posts on the frontier, and placing his artillery on a war footing; that ambulances are being purchased, and that the French reserves of 1858 will be called out on the first of May next.

It is reported that Prussia is also making active military preparations.

Berlin, April 19.—The Prussian government has sent a strong note to the Emperor Napoleon asking the reason for the military preparations on the part of France.

A Bavarian agent has been sent by King William to Vienna to procure the alliance of the Emperor of Austria.

Vienna, April 21.—The Vienna Post, an official organ of the Austrian government, in an editorial on the relations between Prussia and France, counsels its readers not to put too much faith in the preservation of peace in Europe.

Florence, April 16.—The protracted investigation into the conduct of Admiral Persano, who commanded the Italian fleet in the battle of Lissa, has been concluded. In accordance with the verdict of the court, he has been sentenced to be cashiered for incapacity and disobedience.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The Russian government has made reductions to the amount of twelve millions of roubles in the annual military and naval expenditure of the empire.

By Steamship.

New York, April 22.—The steamer Bremen, from Southampton on the 9th, has arrived. The main point of her news has been anticipated by cable despatches.

The French press are outspoken in their expressions with regard to the Luxemburg affair.

The Journal of St. Petersburg says that the sale of Russian America to the United States will prove materially advantageous and that the commercial interests of both countries will be promoted.

A large meeting had been held at Berlin, at which it was declared that Luxemburg must not be separated from Germany.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives rumours that Marshal McMahon had been sent for, that the French government had sent an energetic note to Prussia on the Luxemburg question, and that certain officers of the staff had been sent on a mission to the Rhine. The people believe France to be drifting into war. There is a general stagna-

tion of business and the spirit of commercial and industrial enterprise is paralyzed.

The Paris Entente draws the conclusion that Luxemburg must be evacuated by Prussia or after a brief delay there will be war.

The most strenuous efforts are making to supply the French army with breech-loaders. One hundred and fifty thousand are ready and will be served out within a month. It is reported also that the army of Lyons had been ordered to hold itself in readiness.

Notwithstanding these rumours and a panic for the time on the bourse the Marquis Moustier, on the 8th, stated, by order of the Emperor, to the Legislative body, that "the government has brought to the consideration of the Luxemburg question the thought only of conciliation and peace. The French government is disposed to examine the question in concert with the Great Powers, and believes therefore that peace cannot be disturbed."

There was a panic on the London stock exchange on the 8th. Funds were all lower and several descriptions of stock were unsaleable.

The Vienna Gazette declares that the reports of an Austro-Prussian alliance are unfounded.

The Patrie says that rumours of military measures by Prussia are totally incorrect.

EXTENT OF UNITED STATES TERRITORY.—The New York Times says:—"It cannot be said of us as Webster truly said of Great Britain, that 'the sun never sets on her dominions,' but the recent extension of our territory very considerably extends the time it takes for old Sol to travel over our domains. Pannamagooddy Head, which is our utmost eastern point, is in about sixty-seven degrees west longitude, or in time four hours and twenty-eight minutes west of Greenwich. It takes the sun three hours and fifty-one minutes to cross from Eastport, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, the extreme western point of Washington Territory, just under the outer coast of Vancouver's Island, in longitude 124° west. The new region just acquired by the Russian treaty extends our western line from that point to 193 degrees west (or rather to 167 degrees east) longitude. This extension is equal in time from Cape Flattery to four hours and thirty-three minutes; so that the full measure of time from the New Brunswick to the Asiatic line of territory will be over eight hours and a half, or one hundred and twenty-six degrees of longitude. When the sun marks noon at Eastport, it will be not quite 3:30 in the morning at Atlin Island; or being noon at the said island, it will be a little more than 8:30 in the evening at the Maine boundary."

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Statements that an expedition of exploration to Russian America is being organized at the State Department are premature. The treaty of cession, though ratified by the United States, has not yet been ratified by Russia. The cession, therefore, is incomplete. Proceedings adopted for the purpose of exploring the territory at present would, therefore, be in every way improper, besides being discourteous to Russia.

"As Others See Us"

We have, once or twice, called attention to the injury likely to be done by the exaggerated statements which have been published by anonymous correspondents, detailing rumours of gold discoveries as realities; and the following extract from a Hamilton paper shows that the effect anticipated is already produced:—

Several of the pioneer prospectors from Hamilton, who have visited the region of the new gold discoveries in Madoc and vicinity have returned home after examining the diggings to their entire satisfaction, and are generally agreed in the opinion that the excitement will most miserably collapse within a few weeks; and that the golden hopes of those who have invested in stock companies will fade like an ignis fatuus. A gentleman of keen perceptions and credibility, who returned to-day, has spent two weeks in

the neighbourhood of Madoc, and carefully inspected all the localities of reported gold discoveries. He asserts that in not a single instance has the precious metal as yet been found in sufficient quantities to warrant mining operations. The famous Richardson Mine is simply a stupendous humbug, and known to be such by crafty parties having control of the mine, who very prudently delay exposing its fabulous richness, pending the decision in a bogus chancery suit and swindling speculations in adjacent property. The wicked falsehoods of speculators are daily turning homewards in supreme disgust, while their places are being supplied by a constant rush of new comers, determined to satisfy their own senses, regarding the richness of the Madoc gold fields. Many who visited the locality with slender means, in the hope of procuring employment, gladly avail themselves of opportunities to work for their board, till enabled by some uncertain means to return to their homes; while others of the same class, less fortunate, strike off on foot by the most direct route out of the wilderness. It is the general opinion of all who have taken a critical survey of the new "Eldorado" that the bubble must soon burst, like many others that have preceded it, and steady industry and enterprise will again become the main dependence of our young men, which is always the surest road to wealth and prosperity. Under such representations it would seem that removal to Madoc at present would be quite injudicious, and it is advisable to give little heed to sanguine stories of agents of innumerable mining companies, with great expectations on paper, who are canvassing the cities for the purpose of disposing of their stock.—Times.

Why don't the writer of the above "go the whole hog," and pronounce the Official Report on the Gold Region of Hastings County also a "stupendous humbug" and a "swindling speculation," concocted and printed under some other authority than that of the Geological Survey? How does he account, also, for the numerous reports of discoveries of gold in other parts of Canada, which have been made in consequence of the search stimulated by the news from this point. Are the Madoc "swindling speculators" to be held responsible for the following:—

The Barrie Advance states that a good deal of excitement exists in that neighbourhood in consequence of a report that gold-bearing quartz has been found in some of the adjoining townships. Lands are said to be eagerly sought after in the township of Tay, where the "indications" are reported to be very encouraging. The same journal states that a company has been formed with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of working the new mines. Gold-seekers, however, had better keep cool till these reports are fully authenticated before rushing into speculations that may not yield golden fruit.—Not less than twenty thousands of acres of lands in Matchedash, Tay, and Orillia have changed hands.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.—The N. Y. Herald's Mailer correspondent reiterates the assurance of the approach of another Fenian rising far more extensive than that of the 5th of March, for the execution of which, he says, a comprehensive plan is being arranged in London, Paris, and Dublin.

It is stated that the United States Senate has rejected the nomination of Sweeney as Major of the 16th U. S. Infantry.

A Washington despatch to the New York Herald says:—"The rumour still prevails in Washington that negotiations are pending for the purchase of British America by the United States. Mr. Seward proposing to give the Alabama claims in part payment."

The people of Halifax are making arrangements for holding an exhibition of the industrial products, manufactures and articles of commerce of Nova Scotia.

Parties Cool.—Des Thompson telegraphing to the **Leader** that he was not arrested a second time.

A London despatch, dated on the 22nd, says intelligence between France and Prussia is almost dead. The Prussians are quietly preparing for the expected shock of arms.—Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, has arrived in Paris from Algeria, whence he has been recalled by the Emperor. The French forloughs have all been ended, and the officers have been ordered to drill the reserves.

It is reported in Berlin that the great powers have renewed their appeal to Prussia in the hope of averting the war which now seems so imminent.

DEATH.—At the residence of John Magarity, Esq., of Hordagdon, David D. Hill, of Picton, in the 69th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

NOTICE.
THE COURT OF SESSION for the United Township of FLOOD, WOLLASTON, and LIMERICK will be held at MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, on Tuesday, MAY 14th, 1867, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.
By order, WILLIAM HARPER, Township Clerk.

Millbridge, Tudor, April 21st, 1867.

BY-LAW.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the application having been made by the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, to CONVEY the Road Allowance on the Township Line between Lots 10, 11, 12, and 13, and 3rd concession of MADOC to JOHN COOK, and LEVIUS EMPEY, and that a BY-LAW to that effect will be passed at the next regular meeting of the Council.
By order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, April 22, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the Village of Madoc.
All parties desiring to secure a piece of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to
CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

Canadian, American, United States.

EXPRESS CO.
We are prepared to do a general EXPRESS Business, making close connection with all the leading Express Companies of Canada and the United States.
PARCELS, PACKAGES, and LIGHT FREIGHTS forwarded all parts of the COUNTRY. COLLECTIONS promptly attended to.

PETTEE, GUSTIN, & CO.
Express Office, at the Stage Office of Pettie, Gustin, & Co., at A. F. Wood's Store,
W. W. HOUSE, Agent.
Madoc, April 12th, 1867.

KENNEDY & WILLIAMS,

Wholesale Provision Merchants,
Madoc's Block, Madoc.
We always supply HOTELS, MINERS, SHOPS, &c., with the Best Quality of
BEEF, PORK, BAMS, BACON, LARD,
CHEESE, all kinds of DISCUTS, DRIED APPLES, &c.
Agents for Morrison, Taylor & Co.,
TORONTO.

For Sale at C. G. Wilson's.

OLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, F.R.S., Author of *Geology of the Fields and Minerals of Canada West*.
This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly taken from the Geological and other authentic reports in possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and with explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region are fully shown, as well as the different localities and localities in which Gold, and valuable mineral deposits have up to the present time been discovered.
Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor to this Map, should secure a copy at once.
Price, in Pocket Case, 50 Cents.

MEDICAL HALL.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. 15, Sixth Concession, Madoc.
THIS lot contains 500 ACRES, and is situated about half a mile to the South-East of the RICHARDSON MINE and the Village of ALBION. GOLD has recently been found on the farm, in two Quartz Ledges which run across it. There are Two Log-Houses, and a large Frame-Barn and two Frame Sheds on the Farm.
Also,
Three Lots in the Village of Eldorado,
Nos. 112, 123 and 124, 1st Concession.
For Terms, apply on the premises to JOHN N. MOORE.
The East Half of No. 14, 6th Con., Madoc.
This Lot lies South of No. 15, and is equally promising, as the same Gold-bearing Quartz ledges above mentioned run right across it. For Terms, apply on the premises to JOHN & JAMES MOORE.
Madoc, April 9th, 1867.

The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD MINERS will find every accommodation at the Comfortable Hotel, and first class Lodging, at the Best of Rates. A new house out of the old stand, and the old attention to the guests.
ISAAC GOLDING.

AMBRSTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have fitted up Rooms are now prepared to use AMBROTYPE and PHOTOGRAPHY in all the various Styles of the Art, and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the aid and liberal patronage of the public.
ROBINSON & W. LEE,
Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.
THIS well established HOUSE has been built by Robert W. Hastings and is now open for the reception of guests. It is appointed to be unsurpassed in comfort. Charges are moderate, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good heavy Yard and stable attached to the Premises.
The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.
LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

E. E. GILBERT,
Canada Engine Works, Montreal.
MANUFACTURING for the Chambers of Mines and all other purposes, the most approved GOLD CRUSHING and REFINING Machinery—
STAMP MILLS, SCREWS, &c.—Latest Improved AMALGAMATING PANS with steam bottoms, &c.
Any parties having ledges showing a reasonably good assay will be treated with our insurance terms.
The necessary plans and information furnished with Mills.
178 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERSFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to
J. IVERS, 530 Craig Street, Montreal.

Building Lots, and Dwelling FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr. William Caldwell, together with the Building Lots adjoining, will be sold SEPARATELY, at moderate prices and easy terms of payment. Apply to the subscriber, JAMES DRINS, Or to CHARLES GREAM, Esq., Agent for the Canadian Estate, and General Land Broker, Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

BEDS! BEDS!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
MATTRESSES, heavier than Excelsior, Moss, Sea Grass, Hair, &c., &c.
SPRING BEDS of the latest style.
COUCHES, LOUNGES, SOFAS, &c.
BEDDINGS, with mattresses complete, suitable for Hotels and Miners.
Manufactured by G. A. COULSON, Late of Ottawa city, and for sale by DEANS, GRAY, & MCGREGOR, Madoc.
N.B.—HOTEL-KEEPERS and others wanting a quantity of BEDS, will be furnished Most Reasonable Rates.
All Work Manufactured by Mr. Coulson, Guaranteed as Represented.
G. A. COULSON.
Madoc, February 28, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby Gives Notice that he will not be answerable for or pay any DEBTS contracted by his Wife, SYNTIA SNYDER, or sanction any trading with her by any one.
Madoc, April, 1867. DANIEL SNYDER.

GOLD LANDS.

ABOUT 15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, within the Gold Regions of Madoc.
For Lists and Particulars apply to the Proprietor.
T. D. LEDYARD,
74, Yonge Street, Toronto.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.
ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

BROWN & BAUTZ,

PRACTICAL
Lithographers, Engravers & Printers,
Corner of John's and King William Streets,
HAMILTON, C. W.
Maps, Plans, Cheques, Debitures, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Business and Visiting Cards, &c., &c.
April 10th, 1867.

Pork! Pork!! Pork!!

HEAVY MESS PORK. EXTRA PRIME PORK.
BACON (in cases of about 400 lbs. each),
SUGAR CURED HAMS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR SALE at the BELLEVILLE FLOUR and FEED STORE, Front Street.
As per Terms are strictly Cash, Prices will be most favourable.
JAS. MEAGHER, Jr.
Belleville, March 22nd, 1867.
N.B.—As this Stock is large and various, inquire for particulars, and see before purchasing elsewhere.—J.M.

FOR SALE.

THE LARGE and SUBSTANTIAL FRAME HOUSE, with half an acre of land, at KELLARS' BRIDGE, on the Hastings Road at its junction with the road to Marmora, Peterborough and the West.
This property is situated on the River Maita about two miles to the North of the Richardson Mine, and in the immediate vicinity of several lots on which Mining Operations are now being carried on, and is therefore in the heart of the Gold Region of the Township of Madoc. It is on the road to the East, and is in a healthy and fertile soil, and is consequently one of the most desirable situations in North Hastings, either for a FARMER, or a General Business Stand.—For Terms apply to the M.R.C. Office, Madoc.

JOHN DALE, MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,
Will be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS, At Publishers' Prices, Call At WILSON'S DRUG STORE, DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

	SATURDAY, April 27, 1867.
ASHES	.....\$5.00 @ 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall)	.....\$1.75
..... (Spring)	.....\$1.75
BARLEY	.....60c
RYE	.....70c
OATS	.....50c
PEAS	.....70c @ 100
PORK	.....\$16 @ \$19
HIDES	.....\$7.50
SHEEPSKINS	.....15c
BUTTER	.....\$1.50
EGGS	.....74c.

Belleville Markets.
Fall Wheat, None. Spring Wheat \$1.65 @ \$1.70
Barley, \$4.75. Hides, 7.50 @ \$7.50. Sheepskins, \$1 @ \$1.25
Barley, 50c @ 60c. Rye, 60c @ 70c. Peas, 70c @ 75c.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

GOLD.—Some very beautiful specimens of small nuggets said to have been taken from the Moore lot in Madoc, were shown here last week by Mr. Ellerbach.—*Kingston News.*

The Montreal Minister says the position of Lieutenant Governor of Canada was offered to Mr. Cartier, who promptly declined it, saying he intended to continue striving for his countrymen in active parliamentary life as long as his strength permitted. It was also proposed to invest him with the order of the Bath, but he opposed the proposition energetically, notwithstanding the solicitations of the highest circles in London.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The Bay is now clear of ice, and boats have begun their trips. The schooner *Mary Gormley* arrived in port yesterday, direct from Kingston, and reports the Bay clear of ice. The *Steamer Bay of Quinte*, Capt. Carter, left Kingston for Belleville on her regular trips yesterday.—*Intelligencer.*

HORSE THIEVES CAUGHT.—On Monday last the Chief of Police of this town received a telegram from Lindsay, stating that the horses lately stolen from Mr. Chamberlain of Richmond had been secured at that place with the thieves. Mr. Whitcomb left here on the same evening for Lindsay, to escort the offenders down, and in all probability they will be placed where horses will not trouble them till they are older men by a number of years.—*N. p. Standard.*

ENTERPRISE.—We have had it in mind for some time to mention the enterprise of Mr. J. Blanchard of the Globe Hotel. We learn that he has already three first-class conveyances, on the route between Belleville and Madoc, and intends shortly to add two more, making five in all. We hope Mr. B. will be successful in his undertaking, for certainly he deserves it.—*New Nipigon, Pictor.*

STRANGE DEATH.—It is stated that a patient of one of the city hospitals, lately deceased, puzzled all the physicians as to the nature of his malady. After death an examination revealed the cause, which was, indeed, a strange one—a large diamond ring had been swallowed, and by its unexpected lodgment caused the irritation that produced the man's death.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Mining.—From present appearances, mining operations will be pushed on with great vigour, whenever the snow disappears. Already extensive preparations are being made, and the coming season bids fair to be one of unusual activity in this branch of business. As formerly announced, indications of gold have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Perth, and several prospecting parties propose setting out at an early date, with a view to making explorations in the districts wherein the precious metal is supposed to exist. Phosphate of Lime, Iron, and Lead, will also be mined by various companies and private individuals, and altogether the mineral resources of the county of Lanark are likely to be fully and speedily developed.—*Perth Courier.*

A sale of 5,000 bushels of spring wheat at \$1.90 for shipment to the United States, was made in Toronto last Saturday. This is probably the highest price ever paid for spring wheat in this country. Who has to pay the duty on it? Latest reports quote spring wheat held at \$1.80 to \$2.00, with sales of inferior for American account at \$1.75. Fall wheat held at \$2.10 to \$2.25.

A BEAVER KILLED BY A WOMAN.—On Tuesday morning last a very large beaver was seen by Mrs. Tomlinson near the little creek near Mr. Allan's stable, Glenallan. She at once made a fierce attack upon the unfortunate animal, whose lower extremities seemed to render navigation on dry land rather a slow process, and soon despatched him from the shores of mortality.—*Canada Maple Leaf.*

The Quebecers seem to have arrived at last at the conclusion that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."—The *Chronicle*, of that city, says:—A fire patrol has been organized to watch the wards of the city day and night, in order to discover fire at the earliest moment; and hose reels ready to be turned out at a moment's notice, will be kept at the stations, for the purpose of suppressing fires without delay.

Loss or Stock.—We learn that many of the farmers in this section are suffering heavy losses of stock—principally horned cattle and sheep. The mortality is referred to the poor quality of the straw, which sustained so much damage by the rain last fall, as to be of very little value as feed.—*Mount Forest Examiner.*

DUCK SHOOTING.—Several persons have within the last few days been convicted in Toronto and else-

where of shooting ducks in the close season which commenced in Upper Canada on the 1st inst. The Game Laws are being strictly enforced throughout the Province, and our sporting friends will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

A St. John paper calls attention to the fact, that by cutting the Bay Verte Canal, (no very arduous or costly undertaking,) the passage between New Brunswick and Canada would be shortened about 400 miles, saving the circumnavigation of the whole coast of Nova Scotia.

Letters from Gaspe represent that great distress exists in the Gulf district. The people of Gaspe are doing their utmost to relieve it, but the stock of flour and provisions is nearly exhausted and many families are starving. To-day's *Chronicle* calls on the government to send immediate relief.

MONTREAL, April 20.—A shock of earthquake is said to have been felt at Hawkesbury on the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., passing from the west to the east. The duration of the shock was between three and four seconds, making a considerable noise and vibration. The shock was also felt at L'Original and Clarence. One Pierre La Croix has invented a new steam vessel to go 45 or 60 miles an hour, which he says cannot be shipwrecked as it would ride over sand banks. It has four large hollow wheels which will buoy up the vessel, the latter being suspended cradle-like between them.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—The *Buffalo Courier* states that a large force is now engaged on the Canadian side of the river, opposite Black Rock, preparing for the construction of the international railway bridge from Fort Erie to Buffalo.

A letter to the *Montreal Gazette* says that a couple of suspected Fenians passed through the canal at Iroquois on the 15th, in a small boat, with rifles, revolvers and ammunition. They were questioned and could give no satisfactory account of themselves, but nevertheless were allowed to proceed.

The "Dominion of Canada" is already the fourth Maritime power in the world. But there is no reason why we should not take still higher rank in this respect. This can be done by increasing our foreign trade with Great Britain, the West Indies, Brazil, and other foreign countries. But our internal shipping trade might also be largely increased. The development of our trade with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick must necessitate the employment of a larger number, and a better class of vessels than have heretofore been engaged. This will not only be the case between Montreal and the east, but also advance shipping interests between this port and the west. This will be one of the sweetest fruits of Confederation, and one which every friend of Canada must look forward to with much gratification.—*Trade Review.*

The *Pictou Standard* says that the lost found embedded in a clay bank twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground, at the Albion Mines, nearly two years ago, and which was presented to Major Norton by James Hudson, Esq., the Superintendent, died on Monday. He had been in the possession of Mr. Norton for about twenty months, during which time he lived without eating anything. How long he may have existed in the clay before being exhumed is a matter of speculation, but if his existence was contemporary with the formations in which he was discovered, he must be several thousand years old.

It does not appear that the Great Eastern has entered on any successful career in her new role as an Atlantic passenger ship. She sailed from New York with only 191 passengers. Her accommodations are for three thousand. The discrepancy between project and realization is immense. The falling off is accounted for by a belief in the failure of the Paris Exhibition, and the non-existence of a desire to see it. The Americans manifest no enthusiasm about this pet scheme of the French Emperor.

The *New York Times* asserts what it says hundreds of men know, from personal experience, that no bill whose passage will confer pecuniary advantage upon any man or any corporation can be passed in Albany except by bribery—except by paying members to pass it. No man can get his rights, or prevent serious damage to his private interests, or avert ruin from himself and family, except by bribery.

A fatal accident of a singular nature occurred at the north shaft of the Hoosick Tunnel on Saturday. The "bell-man," who stands at the bottom of the shaft and gives the signal for the platform to rise, was standing in his position almost directly under the platform, which was at the time at the mouth of the shaft, when a number of drills were thrown upon the platform to be taken down for use. One of these, about five feet in length, rolled off the platform, and falling a distance of three hundred and seventy feet,

its sharp end struck the "bell man" in the side and the instrument passed entirely through his body, and then some distance into a heavy plank, completely impaling the unfortunate man. The plank had been split with an axe before the drill could be loosened. The injured man lived about twenty-four hours after the occurrence.

Dr. Chambers, of Perth, who some time since shot his brother while quarrelling with him, has been acquitted. The jury would not even bring in a verdict of common assault. The judge, in his address to the jury, only charged the doctor with being a little too rash.

VARIETIES.

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One is too thin and the other tooth out.

A bachelor's face is often the worse for wear, a married man's for wear and tear.

An amateur actor being much annoyed by marks of great disapprobation from the audience, at last came forward, and put the audience in good humour by saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, if you fancy I'm playing to amuse you, you are mistaken; I'm playing to amuse myself."

"Ah, is it possible that you are still alive?" said a fellow on meeting unexpectedly one whom he had grossly injured. "Yes, and kicking," replied the other, enjoining the action to the word.

A young lady being engaged to be married, and getting sick of the bargain, applied to a friend to help her to untie the knot before it was too late. "Oh, certainly," he replied; "it's very easy to untie it now, while it's a beau."

No one has ever been so good and so great, or has been raised so high, as to be above the reach of trouble.

SHELLED OUT.—The Maine papers say a young woman in Brownfield, twenty-four years of age, recently extracted from her ear a kernel of corn which was planted there nineteen years before. It was whole, but slightly discolored. So the young woman has shelled her ear of corn.

At Vienna an "Intelligence Office" of a novel character has been opened; here marriageable girls in quest of husbands are to be found. The blondes are in one room, the brunettes in another. Rouge or noir! is the question asked by the visitor, and as he loves blondes or brunettes he is shown into one of the other rooms.

A few days since a young lawyer was examining a bankrupt as to how he had spent his money. There were about three thousand dollars unaccounted for, when the attorney put on a scrutinizing face, and exclaimed, with much self-complacency, "Now, sir, I want you to tell this court and jury how you used those three thousand dollars." The bankrupt put on a serio-comic face, winked at the audience, and exclaimed, "The lawyers got that!" The judge and audience were convulsed with laughter, and the counsellor was glad to let the bankrupt go.

The excitement of salmon-fishing may be judged from the feelings of the Scot mentioned by Mr. Francis, a recent piscatorial writer. The fisherman, while playing a magnificent game salmon, was apprised that his wife, in his cottage hard by, was dying. "Ah, mon, ye dinna say so. Kin back and tell her joost to hing on till I've killed the fush."

SOMETHING THAT NO FELLOW CAN UNDERSTAND.—The local papers of Raynham, Massachusetts, state that there were 33 marriages in that village last year, "19 males and 14 females."

MAGISTERIAL QUALIFICATIONS.—In a Parkersburg (West Virginia) paper, there recently appeared the following:—Vote for General Karas, for Mayor, who was 10 years old before he wore either pants or shoes.

MENTAL AND MANUAL LABOUR.—Professor Houghton of Trinity College, Dublin, has published some curious chemical computations respecting the relative amounts of physical exhaustion produced by mental and manual labour. According to these chemical estimates, two hours of severe mental study abstract as much vital strength as is taken from it by an entire day of mere handwork. This fact, which seems to rest upon strictly scientific laws, shows that the men who do brain-work should be careful, first, not to overtax themselves by too continuous exertion; secondly, that they should not omit to take physical exercise on a portion of each day, sufficient to restore the equilibrium between the nervous and muscular systems.

MADOC MERCURY EXTRA!

A Raid on the Richardson Mine.

A Deputation Appointed to Investigate it.

Its Richness Confirmed:

MERCURY OFFICE, MADOC,
Wednesday Evening, May 1, 1867.

Considerable excitement was created (this morning by the arrival of a messenger—(Mr. John Bull, lately from England)—post haste, from Eldorado, with a report that a mob of 150 men had taken forcible possession of the Richardson mine, and requesting immediate assistance. Sergeant-Major Foxton promptly proceeded to the spot, with the Mounted Police, fully prepared for any emergency, and at a pace which completely used up one of the horses. Every available horse and means of conveyance was engaged, and spite of the rain and the horrible roads, a number of the villagers were soon wending their way northwards. We lost no time in hastening to what we almost feared would prove to be the scene of armed and daring defiance of the law, but met most of the Police quietly returning before we got to Eldorado.

MR. ALFRED ANSTEE, who is engaged as agent in charge of the mine for Messrs. Lombard & Hardin, furnished us with the following account of the affair:—

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning I saw a body of men, headed by "Cariboo" Cameron, Docter Devlin, Mr. McGregor, and Mr. McQuarrie numbering about 120, marching in an orderly manner, two by two, outside of the American Hotel, Lower Eldorado, and inviting all the people to join in with them to tear down the house over the Richardson Mine. They passed by about 30 or 40 yards, and appeared to hold a consultation what steps to take. They then came back from the direction of the Anglo-Saxon and proceeded towards the Richardson Mine. I hurried ahead to the mine, arriving at the gate just in time to enter and hold it in my hand, for bidding Mr. Cameron and his party to come in on the premises. Some words passed between Mr. Cameron and myself as to his right to bring such a mob there, and I told him it was an ungentlemanly action for him to head such a mob against a man that was left in charge of the mine unprotected. I also asked him why he did not bring such a mob while both Lombard and Hardin were there, but chose to do so after they had left. Some further conversation took place, when Mr. Cameron said "Boys, are you going in?" They all hurried, and said "Yes!" and Mr. McGregor placed his hand on the gate. Then Dr. Devlin, Mr. McQuarrie, "Cariboo" Cameron, and the crowd at their back, rushed at the gate, threw it open, and shoved me aside, and walked up to the house over the mine. I then took out my pocket-book and entered the names of the ringleaders. Mr. Cameron inquiring after a man in a white hat (Anstee),—some conversation took place, which lasted a few minutes, about how ungentlemanly it was for Mr. Cameron to induce a man to break his word, after he had pledged it that no one should go into the mine, I observing, in reference to a royal British ground, where a man's house was his castle, and that I was not afraid of Lynch law, and would defend my rights. Two or three of the persons then present volunteered to fetch Mr. Hardin up, and then Mr. H. and Mr. Cushman, they thought it best under the circumstances—not being protected against such a mob—and not being inclined to shed blood, allowed two of the parties to examine the mine.—In the meantime, a messenger had been dispatched to Madoc Village for the Mounted Police to send up

assistance, but before their arrival, the parties had inspected the mine, and reported the result to their friends, who thereupon quietly dispersed.

As there are always two sides to every question, we subsequently obtained an interview with Mr. JOHN A. CAMERON, familiarly known as "Cariboo" Cameron—and some of his friends who took part in the visit to the mine; and at his request, Dr. Devlin favoured us with their version, which was endorsed by them as quite correct, as follows:—

Mr. McQuarrie had requested, on two or three preceding days that certain practical miners should be permitted to go into the Richardson Mine and inspect it, for their own satisfaction and that of other gentlemen, who had invested, and that of other interested, in mining property in the neighbourhood. This request having been refused by Mr. Hardin, on the ground that what was granted to one might be demanded by all, a numerous party in Eldorado, after holding a regular meeting, determined, to go together to the mine in a body, headed by "Cariboo" Cameron, and respectfully represent their wishes. This was accordingly done, and on their presenting themselves, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning at the entrance to the Richardson Mine, their request for admittance was decidedly refused by Mr. Anstee, on behalf of Messrs. Lombard and Hardin. After some discussion, Mr. Anstee started to report proceedings, and Captain Cameron and his friends, closely following, entered the gate at the same time. A deputation consisting of Dr. Devlin and Mr. McQuarrie, then waited upon Mr. Hardin, who finally consented to allow a certain number of parties to be selected to inspect the mine, and satisfy themselves that its reported richness was based upon good grounds.—Mr. Cushman (an interested with Messrs. Lombard & Hardin) accordingly made his selection, and chose Mr. McGregor, and the people present chose Mr. McQuarrie. These gentlemen, after going into the mine, and washing a quantity of the earth, reported that they had obtained from a crevice, by means of a spoon, about a wine-glass full of earth, which contained from 50 to 75 cents worth of gold. Then, from a bucket containing some quartz which had been previously taken out of the shaft, they washed from some three pints, about \$12 or \$14 worth of gold. Mr. Hardin also pointed out some rock, observing there is a "colour here," and Mr. McGregor noticing a seam in the rock which looked promising, the piece was broken, and a part of it, about an inch and a half long by a quarter of an inch thick, was found to have gold entirely through it. The examination of the mine lasted half an hour, and on the re-appearance of the selected inspectors, Mr. McQuarrie mounted a stump, and reported that the Richardson mine was the richest he had ever seen. Three cheers were then given for Captain Cameron, three for Mr. Hardin, and three for the Queen, after which the assemblage quietly separated.

All idea of intimidation or the use of unlawful force is distinctly disclaimed by those who joined in the demonstration, the sole object of which was to obtain satisfactory evidence that the Richardson Mine is not—as has been insinuated—a humbug and a swindle. The result of the inspection granted to them has convinced them that the mine is, as previously alleged, exceedingly rich; and a committee has been appointed to prepare a statement to that effect. In recognition of the part which Mr. Cameron took in obtaining the desired information, his friends intended to give him a complimentary dinner at Frank Conlin's hotel on Wednesday evening. We received an invitation to attend, but were not able to stop and accept it.

Exciting rumours were prevalent in Belleville that within the last few days large amounts of gold had been quietly taken from the mine. An injunction restraining the present holders of the mine from removing any minerals was accordingly obtained from the Court of Chancery in Kingston, and served upon them at the time of the raid.

MERCURY ING NEWS.

867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

In consideration, the actual balance against the township would be only between \$900 and \$1000.—
"Timely said that with the present assessment, the same amount was levied as last year, there are some men who would have to leave the Council. Applause outside the bar.—The Chairman said he is not responsible for the low assessment of last year; and hinted that Mr. Reed was.—The latter read that if it was worth while to go into that matter, might be made to bear a different construction from Mr. Wood's remarks would imply.—Laughlin Seath's appeal against his assessment of \$2,600 for 78 acres was then taken up. This brought on a citation of the previous discussion, with variations, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Tumbelton, seconded by Mr. Moore:—
That the assessment shall not be raised in its actual value above the revised assessment of 1866, except in such cases when the property has materially increased by building thereon, and said increase to be made in same proportion."

The Chairman said that although the resolution did benefit him personally, he would say he thought it strictly illegal.
The resolution was finally carried, and the appeal presented signified their willingness to accept last year's assessment.

Henry Cooke, alluding to a remark made by Wood, that only 28 or 30 persons had appealed, that he (Mr. C.) had not appealed, as hundreds had not appealed, because they thought it was no good to do so.

P. Vankleeck expressed himself to much the effect.

Robert Bleakley also observed that he was many in his settlement who had made a resolution not to appeal, but if the assessment was raised year, as it had been for these last two, to take their moveable property, and quit the township, leaving their farms for the Assessors. (Applause.)
Court then adjourned till the afternoon.—On resuming, the Chairman suggested the propriety of doing the resolution carried in the morning; but finally declining, the work of revising the roll was commenced.—In a short time, however, following resolution, as a substitute for that previously offered, was moved by Mr. Blair, seconded by Mr. Moore, and carried by the casting vote of the man, Mr. Tumbelton and Mr. Reed voting against

in view of the assessment of former years, to effect it may have upon the equalization in county Council, we decide to lower the assessment of 1867 to the same basis as 1863, but making changes as the equalization of each different fiscal assessment shall require.
The work of revision was then proceeded with.

AMERICAN CANAL ABOUT THE BRITISH NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.—A Washington correspondent of the Post informs the world of a story which pronounces to be slightly incredible. It is Seward has ever since the accession of the conservative ministry been negotiating with the British government for the cession of all British territory west of the longitude of the Mississippi. The bargain failed, according to this version, chiefly because the British government would not part with Vancouver's Island, which was for a naval station. But he adds that Lord Stanley has himself reopened the subject, and also said that Mr. Seward wants Lower

ITALIAN POSITION IN MEXICO.—Later advice from three commissioners were sent by Maximilian at San Luis with an offer of capitulation for the lives and property of the chiefs, it is said, are demanded by the rebels; but will not be granted by Juarez. A messenger bearing intimation in favor of Maximilian was furnished with an escort at San Luis Potosi, where he expected to find San President. It is reported that Maximilian would surrender if granted a free departure country.

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